0856-B-03 PREX 7.10: FBIS-EAS-92-156

FOREIGN
BROADCAST
INFORMATION
SERVICE

Daily Report

East Asia

FBIS-EAS-92-156
Wednesday
12 August 1992

JB 99-015128

COMPLETED

Daily Report
East Asia

FBIS-EAS-92-156 CONTENTS *12 August 1992*

NOTICE TO READERS: An * indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

INTER-ASIAN AFFAIRS

Regional Conference on 'Comfort Women' Opens *[YONHAP]* 1
  Delegates Agree To Form Joint Group *[YONHAP]* 1

NORTHEAST ASIA

Japan

Tokyo Withholds Final Position on NAFTA *[KYODO]* 3
Tokyo Decides To Hold G-7 Summit in Guesthouse *[KYODO]* 3
Tokyo 'Formally' Decides To Invite Yeltsin *[KYODO]* 3
Police Arrest Twelve Chinese for Illegal Entry *[KYODO]* 4
Technology Exchange With Australia Considered *[KYODO]* 4
Upgrading of Uranium Enrichment Facility Urged *[KYODO]* 4
Product Environmental Impact Assessment Studied *[KYODO]* 4

North Korea

N-S Military Subcommittee Holds Second Meeting *[KCNA]* 5
Exchanges Said To Depend on South's Attitude *[KCNA]* 5
Pomminnyon Conference To Define Reunification *[KCNA]* 6
Yon Hyong-muk Sends Message to ROK Counterpart *[KCNA]* 6
Yun Ki-pok Speaks at 'Grand March' Ceremony *[Pyongyang Radio]* 6
Leaders Attend Grand March Squad Welcome Rally *[Pyongyang Radio]* 7
Military Sources Report U.S.-ROK Air Exercise *[KCNA]* 7
U.S. Urged To Stop Nuclear Weapons Testing *[Pyongyang Radio]* 8
Need 'To Check Japan's Nuclear Armament' Noted *[KCNA]* 8
Daily on Cohesion, Unity of Party, Massses *[Pyongyang Radio]* 8

South Korea

Students Hurl Firebombs at USIS in Taegu *[THE KOREA HERALD 12 Aug]* 13
Resumption of Team Spirit Exercise Hinted *[CHUNGANG ILBO 11 Aug]* 13
Inter-Korean Military Subcommittee Meets 12 Aug *[YONHAP]* 14
Official Says Family Exchange May Still Occur *[YONHAP]* 14
North Premier Sends Message on Yi In-mo *[Seoul Radio]* 14
Plan To Send Economic Team to North Restated *[YONHAP]* 14
Trade Ministry Reports Inter-Korean Trade Up *[YONHAP]* 15
Demonstrators Demand Compensation From Japan *[YONHAP]* 15
Iran Says Considering Taking Hyundai to Court *[YONHAP]* 15
Iraq Continues To Requistion Heavy Machinery *[YONHAP]* 16
ROK-Taiwan Economic Ministers Meeting Postponed *[YONHAP]* 16
Government, Brazil Sign Aviation Agreement *[YONHAP]* 16
$66 Billion Trade Deficit With Japan 1965-91 *[YONHAP]* 16
Tensions Between Police, Dissidents Over Rally *[YONHAP]* 17
Political Leaders Agree To Form Committee *[YONHAP]* 17
  Further on Agreement *[YONHAP]* 17
DP Leader Discusses Meeting With UPP Leader *[THE KOREA HERALD 12 Aug]* 18
National Assembly Holds Session, Passes Proposal *[YONHAP]* 18
Foreign Ministry Announces New Appointments *[YONHAP]* 19
DLP Dispute Over Campaign Post Continues *[THE KOREA HERALD 12 Aug]* 19

DLP Inaugurates 33-Member Platform Committee *[YONHAP]* ... 19
'Dissident' Kim Kun-tae Released From Prison *[YONHAP]* ... 19
Trading Firms Told To End Irregular Financing *[THE KOREA TIMES 8 Aug]* ... 20
Machinery Imports Up First Half Over Last Year *[THE KOREA HERALD 7 Aug]* ... 20
Textiles Drop to 21 Percent of Exports *[YONHAP]* ... 21
Investment Trust Firms Bailed Out With Loan *[THE KOREA HERALD 8 Aug]* ... 21
* Financial Institutions Submit Reform Agenda *[CHUGAN MAEGYONG 22 Jul]* ... 21
* North's Key Technocrats Profiled *[CHUGAN CHOSON 2 Aug]* ... 25

SOUTHEAST ASIA

Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

Malaysia

Mahathir Criticizes Inaction in Bosnia-Hercegovina *[Kuala Lumpur International]* ... 28
Commentary Urges Ending Sarajevo 'Killing Field' *[Kuala Lumpur International]* ... 28
Bosnian Official on Aid From Islamic Nations *[BERNAMA]* ... 28
UMNO Youth Call for UN Action Against Serbs *[BERNAMA]* ... 29

Cambodia

UNTAC Chief Complains SRV Not Cooperative *[AFP]* ... 29
UN Peacekeeper Wounded in Attack on Helicopter *[AFP]* ... 29
    UNTAC Plane Shot at 5 Aug *[Phnom Penh Radio]* ... 30
    Shells Narrowly Miss UNTAC Post 6 Aug *[SPK]* ... 30
Pol Pot Holds Meeting With Khmer Rouge Leaders *[SPK]* ... 30
Khmer Rouge Says Akashi Holding Back SNC *[Radio VGNUFC]* ... 31
Khmer Rouge Says UNTAC Duped in Battambang *[Radio VGNUFC]* ... 31
Supreme National Council 5 Aug Communique Issued *[Phnom Penh Radio]* ... 32
    Khieu Samphan's Remarks Reiterated *[Radio VGNUFC]* ... 33
National Assembly Continues Session 10 Aug *[Phnom Penh Radio]* ... 33
    Chea Sim Gives Closing Speech 11 Aug *[Phnom Penh Radio]* ... 33
Prince Sihanouk's Upcoming Schedule Reported *[Phnom Penh Radio]* ... 37
Minister Hor Namhong Meets Australian Senator *[SPK]* ... 37

Indonesia

Suharto Hails 'Closer' Ties With U.S. *[ANTARA]* ... 37
Mining Cooperation Agreement Signed With PRC *[Jakarta Radio]* ... 38
Minister Tours Latin America, Issues Invitations *[ANTARA]* ... 38
Iranian Minister, Suharto Discuss NAM Summit *[ANTARA]* ... 38
Agreement With Malaysia on Taxation Ratified *[Jakarta Radio]* ... 39
Diplomatic Ties Established With Burkino Faso *[ANTARA]* ... 39

Laos

Khamtai, UNTAC's Akashi Discuss Cambodia *[Vientiane Radio]* ... 39
SRV's Do Muoi, Delegation Arrive 12 Aug *[Vientiane Radio]* ... 39
    Editorial Welcomes Visit *[Vientiane Radio]* ... 40
SRV Official Notes Anniversary of Trade Accord *[Vientiane Radio]* ... 41
Socioeconomic Meeting With SRV Technicians *[KPL]* ... 42
Phoun Sipaseut Meets U.S., New Zealand Envoys *[Vientiane Radio]* ... 42
President Receives Credentials From Italian Envoy *[KPL]* ... 42

Philippines

Ramos Approves 'Bail-Release-Pardon' for Rebels *[MANILA BULLETIN 12 Aug]* ... 42
Detained Communist Leader on Ramos' Amnesty Offer *[Manila Radio]* ... 43
Communist Leader Urges Pre-Amnesty Peace Talks *[THE CHRONICLE 12 Aug]* ... 43
Military: Success in Anti-Insurgency Campaign *[THE CHRONICLE 12 Aug]* ... 44

'Biggest' NPA Camp in Mindanao Captured *[MANILA BULLETIN 11 Aug]* 44
Representatives to Commission on Appointments *[Manila Radio]* 45
'Unpopular Measures' Needed for Economic Growth *[AFP]* 45
Malacanang Proposes Public Works Program *[MALAYA 12 Aug]* 45
Investment Body Offers Taiwan Repair Base *[MANILA BULLETIN 12 Aug]* 46

Thailand

Changes Sought in Trade Treaty With U.S. *[BANGKOK POST 8 Aug]* 46
Government Seeks To Renegotiate Textile Agreement *[THE NATION 12 Aug]* 47
Official Report on May Violence Issued *[AFP]* 48
Committee To Search for Missing Established *[THE NATION 12 Aug]* 48
Relatives of Uprising Victims To File Lawsuits *[BANGKOK POST 12 Aug]* 49
Army Chief Outlines Leadership Policies *[Bangkok Radio]* 50
Air Force Chief Says No Need for More Aircraft *[BANGKOK POST 11 Aug]* 51
Editorial Views Call To Appoint Popular Assembly *[THE NATION 12 Aug]* 51

Vietnam

Vo Chi Cong Receives Russian Vice Premier *[Hanoi Radio]* 52
    Makharadze on Power Project *[Hanoi Radio]* 52
Tran Duc Luong on Visit to Former USSR *[Hanoi Radio]* 53
Foreign Minister Interviewed on ASEAN Relations *[Hanoi International]* 53
    Vice-Premier on Relations *[Bangkok THE NATION 12 Aug]* 54
Thai Trade, Investment Conditions Reviewed *[Hanoi Radio]* 54
Party Secretary Do Muoi Leads Delegation to Laos *[VNA]* 55
    Importance of Visit Stressed *[Hanoi Radio]* 55
Results of Assembly By-Elections Announced *[Hanoi Radio]* 56
Nongovernmental Agencies To Set Up Offices *[Hanoi Radio]* 56
Ho Chi Minh City Council Discusses Tasks *[Hanoi Radio]* 56
Dao Dinh Luyen Addresses Hanoi Militia Conference *[Hanoi Radio]* 57
General Visits Defense Enterprises, Factories *[Hanoi Radio]* 57

Regional Conference on 'Comfort Women' Opens

SK1008124492 Seoul YONHAP in English 0804 GMT 10 Aug 92

[Text] Seoul, 10 Aug (YONHAP)—Leaders of women's groups from South Korea, Japan, Taiwan, the Philippines, Thailand and Hong Kong opened a conference Monday [10 August] on women enslaved by Japan during World War II.

Japan had violated all the women of Asia, organizers told a press conference Sunday prior to the Asian forum on the comfort girl issue. They resolved to seek a solution to the problem in a concerted manner.

Korean women were enslaved in frontline brothels run by the Japanese Imperial Army in Taiwan, the Philippines and several other Asian countries, and girls of other nations were also forced to provide sexual services for Japanese soldiers.

Chen Meiling, executive director of the Taipei Women Rescue Foundation, said that she had located a Korean comfort lady in northern Taiwan while studying the issue as it related to her country from March to June this year.

Chen said 73-year-old No Myong-sun was taken to Taiwan when she was 16 years old and was longing to meet her relatives even though she can't speak Korean and doesn't know her birthplace.

The number of Taiwanese girls confirmed to have been forced into prostitution so far is 47, with 32 alive, 14 dead and one missing, Chen said.

Taiwanese comfort ladies ranged in age from 18 to 25 and lived as sex slaves from seven months to six years.

Japan recruited Asian girls by force or deceit for work in its military brothels, telling them they would be nurses, housemaids or waitresses in bars or restaurants, Chen said.

Most survivors led miserable lives, alienated by society after failing to marry or marrying but getting divorced.

Nelia Sancho, coordinator of the Asian Women's Human Rights Committee, said a task force was formed in the Philippines in July to investigate the comfort girl issue and to find survivors of the brothels.

The task force comprises the Committee, the People's Patriotic Alliance (Bayan) and GABRIELA [General Assembly Binding Women for Reforms, Integrity, Equality, Leadership, and Action].

It found recently that Filipinas were mobilized as sex slaves by the Japanese Army during World [War] II, Sancho said.

She said that they held a street rally to protest the Japanese brutality against women during the war in front of the Japanese Embassy, and asked the Philippine Government to take up the problem formally.

The task force has set up a hot line in Iloilo in the central Philippines, where comfort girls from the Philippines, Taiwan, China and Korea are known to have stayed, and the identities of two comfort women were confirmed recently, she said.

She said leaders of women's groups would call on the Japanese Government to compensate the victims of its atrocities and work out future activities to tackle the comfort girl issue during the forum, lasting Monday and Tuesday.

The conference, which is missing China and North Korea, was organized by the Korean Council for the Women Drafted for Sexual Service by Japan.

Delegates Agree To Form Joint Group

SK1108123392 Seoul YONHAP in English 1026 GMT 11 Aug 92

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 11 (YONHAP)—Asian woman leaders in their meeting here agreed Tuesday to form a special organization to jointly cope with Japan's wartime operation of "sex slaves" for their soldiers.

At a two-day "Asian Solidarity Meeting on Comfort Women Issue" attending woman leaders condemned that the "sex slavery" perpetrated by the militarism of Japan was a brutal crime unprecedented in history.

A resolution said they were establishing the "Asia Network in Solidarity With Women Drafted for Sexual Slavery by Japan" to address the issue effectively and undertake a set of organized actions to hold Japan fully responsible for the sex slavery.

The meeting, held at the Academy House in northern Seoul, was co-sponsored by the Korea Council for the Women Drafted for Sexual Service by Japan and the Asia Institute for Feminist Theology.

It was attended by some 80 woman delegates from six Asian countries—Korea, Japan, Taiwan, the Philippines, Hong Kong and Thailand.

"The comfort women issue illustrates how women were systematically abused and degraded—sexually, physically, psychologically—by militarism and war. We declare that it was a form of gender violence and human rights violation of Asian women," the declaration said.

Stating that Japan has not so far shown any sign of repentance for its wrongdoing, the resolution called upon the Japanese Government to take proper steps to alleviate the growing anxiety among Asian countries.

It said Japan should take a sincere and responsible position in its dealing with the "comfort women" issue and apolgize for their shameful past history to the public if only to become an innocent neighbor living in peaceful co-existence with others in this region.

The resolution specifically asked the Tokyo government to fully respond to their responsibility of reparations and full compensation.

It further asked for cooperation from international human rights organizations in addressing the issue.

Japan

Tokyo Withholds Final Position on NAFTA

OW1208124092 Tokyo KYODO in English 1218 GMT 12 Aug 92

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 12 KYODO—Japan will withhold its final stance on the just-concluded North American Free Trade Agreement [NAFTA] until fully informed of details of the accord, the Foreign Ministry said Wednesday.

A statement issued by the ministry said Japan "in principle, welcomes" the successful conclusion of negotiations between the United States, Canada, and Mexico.

But it said Japan's final position on the North American Free Trade Zone will have to await detailed explanations from the involved parties and careful consideration of the agreement's substance.

The tripartite agreement, announced Wednesday in Washington, capped 14 months of negotiations.

North America will overtake the European Community as the world's largest trading bloc, with a total population of 360 million people and combined gross national product of 6 trillion dollars.

The Japanese statement said the pact should be placed on the agenda of the General Agreement of Tariffs and Trade (GATT) to assess whether it is in full conformity with GATT rules.

The statement said Japan wants to ensure that barriers to Japanese access to the North American market are not raised by the accord.

To that end, it said, Japan wants to actively engage in consultation with other countries that share its concern about the agreement's impact.

Tokyo Decides To Hold G-7 Summit in Guesthouse

OW1208042792 Tokyo KYODO in English 0404 GMT 12 Aug 92

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 12 KYODO—The Japanese Government has reached an informal decision to host next year's summit of leaders of the seven most industrialized nations in the state guesthouse in Tokyo's Moto Akasaka, government sources said Wednesday.

The previous two Group of Seven (G-7) summits in Tokyo were also held at the guesthouse but some government officials favored a change for the next summit because the building is too "European."

They argued that the venue for the 19th summit should reflect the mood of the host nation.

The design of the building is based on the Palace of Versailles and the Louvre in France. It was built in 1909 as a residence for the then crown prince and in 1974 was converted into the official guesthouse for visiting foreign dignitaries.

Several alternative venues, including the new Takanawa Prince Hotel, were considered but later dropped for security reasons.

The sources said the choice of a G-7 summit venue is determined by the number of conference rooms available for four different meetings of the G-7 leaders, foreign ministers, and finance ministers as well as for plenary sessions.

They said other factors are adequate facilities for simultaneous language interpretation, reception rooms for the representatives of all the seven countries and the European Community, and a sufficient number of nearby restaurants.

Tokyo 'Formally' Decides To Invite Yeltsin

OW1108030992 Tokyo KYODO in English 0149 GMT 11 Aug 92

[Text] Tokyo, AUG 11 KYODO—The government formally decided at a cabinet meeting Tuesday to invite Russian President Boris Yeltsin to visit Japan as a state guest from September 13 to 16, officials said.

He will be the first Russian president to visit Japan since the formation of the Russian Federation last December after the collapse of the Soviet Union.

Mikhail Gorbachev visited Japan in April last year as Soviet president.

Yeltsin is scheduled to meet Emperor Akihito on September 14 after attending a welcoming ceremony.

The Russian president will then hold a first round of the summit talks with Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa and attend a dinner at the Imperial Palace.

Yeltsin is scheduled to hold a second round of the talks with Miyazawa the next day, after which they will issue a joint statement.

The summit meeting is expected to focus on a territorial dispute over islands off Japan's northernmost main island of Hokkaido. The former Soviet Union seized the disputed islands at the end of World War II. Tokyo says it will not conclude a peace treaty or extend large-scale economic assistance to Moscow until the islands are returned.

Japan and Russia are expected to conclude a number of accords, including a space cooperation treaty, during Yeltsin's visit.

Yeltsin will leave for Seoul on September 16.

Police Arrest Twelve Chinese for Illegal Entry

OW1208042192 Tokyo KYODO in English 0319 GMT 12 Aug 92

[Text] Nagoya, Aug. 12 KYODO—Twelve Chinese were arrested on the platforms of railroad stations from Tokyo to Kyoto on Tuesday after a tip-off about alleged illegal immigrants, police said Wednesday.

The Chinese were detained on the platforms of stations along the shinkansen bullet train line between Tokyo and Kyushu after fishermen in Nagasaki Prefecture reported seeing a suspicious boat putting people ashore on Fukue Island off Nagasaki.

They are believed to have reached the mainland by ferryboat.

Police said the 12, who are suspected of entering Japan with the intention of working illegally, were detained on the platforms of Kyoto, Shin-Yokohama, and Tokyo stations.

The stations were searched after railway officials reported that the Chinese got on a shinkansen train in Hakata station, the terminus in Kyushu of the Sanyo shinkansen to Osaka.

One of the 12 was a juvenile. None of them had passports, police said.

Technology Exchange With Australia Considered

OW1208081592 Tokyo KYODO in English 0740 GMT 12 Aug 92

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 12 KYODO—The Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) is considering a manufacturing technology exchange program with Australia, ministry officials said Wednesday.

The program would be similar to one planned with the United States beginning next fiscal year.

Australia requested such an exchange during an Asian Pacific economic cooperation two-day special session on economic problems, which closed Tuesday in Tokyo, the officials said.

The program, initially designed to strengthen the competitiveness of U.S. industries, may possibly be expanded to cover all industrial nations, they said.

In mid-May during his visit to Japan, U.S. Vice President Dan Quayle agreed with International Trade and Industry Minister Kozo Watanabe to start the private-sector exchange.

In the inaugural year of the program, 100 U.S. engineers in the automotive and electronic industries will be invited to Japan to undergo training on quality control and production technology such as methods to minimize stocks of parts for production.

The number will later be doubled, the officials said.

In June, the ministry set up the mutual technology initiative office to study specific ways to accept U.S. engineers.

The ministry has considered introducing similar programs with other industrialized countries for fear the U.S. initiative should invite dissatisfaction from other economies like the European Community, they said.

Upgrading of Uranium Enrichment Facility Urged

OW1108063892 Tokyo KYODO in English 0539 GMT 11 Aug 92

[Text] Tokyo, AUG 11 KYODO—An advisory panel to the Atomic Energy Commission called Tuesday for upgrading the enrichment capability of the Japan Nuclear Fuel Ltd. plant in Rokkasho, Aomori Prefecture.

The committee said the upgrading would allow the facility to compete against an anticipated increase over the next 20 years in the supply of low-cost uranium from member countries of the former Soviet Union.

It said that to improve the economic viability of the existing Rokkasho plant, the company should begin development of a highly advanced centrifugal enrichment plant with two to three times the current enrichment capacity.

It said the more sophisticated equipment should be in place by 2003 if the domestic enrichment industry, which has costs that are 50 percent higher than those overseas, is to continue to operate.

The Rokkasho facility, the nation's first commercial uranium enrichment plant, is currently able to produce 150 tons of enriched uranium a year.

Its capacity will rise to 1,500 tons a year by 2000, but the government says it wants a domestic enrichment capacity of 3,000 tons a year by then.

The panel originally considered installing a new laser enrichment facility at the Rokkasho plant, but since this method is still at the research and development stage, it decided to also take account of changes in the market due to the anticipated oversupply.

For this reason, it suggested the facility concentrate instead on rationalizing its costs and upgrading its existing centrifugal enrichment equipment.

Product Environmental Impact Assessment Studied

OW1208040092 Tokyo KYODO in English 0314 GMT 12 Aug 92

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. KYODO—The Environment Agency is considering the development next year of a method of assessing the environmental impact of new products, agency officials said Wednesday.

The method is intended as a means of heading off environmental damage likely to be caused in the process of producing and using goods, and to encourage manufacturers to make their products "easy on the environment," the officials said.

As an example, under the plan the agency would assess environmental impact of certain production technologies prior to actual use.

With such pre-assessment, environmental damage like water pollution caused by chemicals used for cleaning computer chips, can largely be prevented, they said.

The agency also plans to develop a method to calculate the total amount of carbon dioxide which is released by a product during the liftime from its development to its disposal or recycling.

Once the methods are established, the agency plans to set up a qualification system through which all new products are required to pass, the officials added.

Currently, many countries are thinking of making similar moves due to growing concern over environmental damage caused by human economic activity, they said.

The concept of product environmental impact assessment was included in the "Agenda 21" action plan adopted in the Earth Summit last June in Rio de Janeiro.

North Korea

N-S Military Subcommittee Holds Second Meeting

SK1208104792 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1033 GMT 12 Aug 92

[Text] Panmunjom, August 12 (KCNA)—The second contact of members of the Military Subcommittee of the North-South high-level talks was held in camera in the conference room of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission at Panmunjom today.

The member of the North side gave a news briefing after the contact.

According to him, the North side, to begin with, outlined its principled stand toward the contact of members.

It is, firstly, the sides should approach the discussion of matters from the stand for concluding the debate on the annexed agreement before the date set by them, secondly, the sides should strictly keep the promise they made at the contact of their chairmen, and thirdly, acts spoiling the atmosphere of dialogue must never be committed, stressed the North side.

The discussion on the text of the annexed agreement began.

The North side pointed out that the draft of the South side did not contain any of the fundamental provisions on refraining from arms buildup in the area along the Military Demarcation Line, banning all reconnaissance against the other side, refraining from blockading the air and waters of the other side and from joining a third country in the use of arms against the other side.

And it noted that the draft of the South side still contained provisions inclined to dependence on outside forces and to division.

But, the discussion of the annexed agreement was concluded to the last chapter thanks to the honest stand and sincere efforts of the North side to adopt an annexed agreement before September 1 at any cost.

It was agreed to have the third contact of members on August 20.

Exchanges Said To Depend on South's Attitude

SK1208051192 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0428 GMT 12 Aug 92

["It Wholly Depends on South Side's Attitude"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, August 12 (KCNA)—At the fifth contact of members of the North-South Cooperation and Exchange Subcommittee held on August 10, the South side brazenly urged the North side to "withdraw" its "unreasonable preconditions," claiming that the scheduled exchange of old parents' visiting groups was "being driven to an abortion" by the preconditions raised by the North. The South side also uttered challenging and perfidious words that "there is no change" in its stand of worsening the North-South relations and obstructing the exchange of visiting groups.

This is a very shameless act of the South Korean authorities to shift the blame for the crisis of the exchange of visiting groups on to the North and another indication that there is no change in their criminal intention to bring the North-South relations back to the original state of confrontation, notes NODONG SINMUN in a commentary today.

The news analyst says:

It is none other than the South Korean authorities who set preconditions and it is they who have brought the exchange of visiting groups to a crisis of abortion.

The South side groundlessly raised a row over the "nuclear" problem, announced a plan of the Focus Lens military training against the North and refused to keep its promise to repatriate Yi In-mo before the exchange of old parents' visiting groups.

Even the authorities raised the "solution of the nuclear problem" as a precondition, claiming that the exchange of visiting groups was impossible without the solution of that problem. At the eighth contact of Red Cross working delegates, the South side objected to designating the date of the next contact, asserting that it is "not necessary."

With no sophism can the South side shirk the blame for having brought the exchange of visiting groups to a crisis.

Whether the exchange of visiting groups comes true or ends abortive entirely depends on the attitude of the South side.

Pomminnyon Conference To Define Reunification

SK1208051692 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0459 GMT 12 Aug 92

[Text] Pyongyang, August 12 (KCNA)—The political Consultative Conference of Delegates of the National Alliance for the Country's Reunification (Pomminnyon) was held here today to define the formula of national reunification.

The conference proposed to the third pan-national rally to urgently take an appropriate step for convening a pan-national political consultative conference for reunification to reunify the country.

Considering it most reasonable to define the formula of reunification through a nationwide agreement, it proposed the convocation of a pan-national political consultative conference on the occasion of August 15, 1993, with the participation of the authorities of the North and the South, representatives of political parties and organizations, representatives of overseas compatriots and individual figures.

It declared that the country should be reunified by means of founding a unified confederal state on the basis of the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity.

Yon Hyong-muk Sends Message to ROK Counterpart

SK1208110392 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1040 GMT 12 Aug 92

["Head of North Side's Delegation to Inter-Korean High-Level Talks Sends Telephone Message to His Counterpart of South Side"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, August 12 (KCNA)—Premier of the DPRK Administration Council Yon Hyong-muk who is also head of the North side's delegation to the inter-Korean high-level talks sent a telephone message today to "Prime Minister" of South Korea Chong Won-sik who is head of the South side's delegation in connection with the missing of Yi In-mo, a former war correspondent of the Korean People's Army.

Our people and the family of Yi In-mo are all worried about the safety of the missing old man and express deep regret at what your authorities have done, the message said, and continued:

As is widely known, your side had long since barred Yi In-mo from contacting any outsiders and even from making a phone contact by posting many watchers around the house where Yi In-mo lived.

Yi In-mo can hardly move as a result of the torture and inhumane persecution he was subjected to during his long prison life. Worse still, he had a cerebral hemorrhage after release and so he, an invalid, could not go outdoors alone.

This clearly shows that the missing of the old man was not of his own volition.

Moreover, police of your side whisked away old Yi In-mo when he came to meet us, risking his life, at the time of the seventh round of the North-South high-level talks in May and later on, members of your side's "General Federation of Freedom" attempted to drive him out of the house. Judging from this, we cannot but think that the "missing" of old Yi is a pre-arranged case caused by your side according to needs.

We pay deep attention to the "missing" of old Yi which was timed to coincide with your side's recent moves to bring the North-South relations back to the original state of confrontation and, at the same time, to drive even the exchange of old parents' visiting groups and art troupes arranged with much difficulty to a failure.

It is, indeed, exasperating all the fellow countrymen and the world people that your side who kept a man in prison for 34 years and totally wrecked his body itself are still making him a scapegoat of political stratagem, blocking him from meeting with his wife and daughter before death.

I request your side, first of all, to quickly inform us of the fate and whereabouts of old Yi who has been missing for several days and, at the same time, to take a step to send him back to his flesh and blood at an early date as your side already promised, from the stand of respecting the spirit of the North-South agreement.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I would like to stress that if anything untoward happened to old Yi, your side would have to answer to the nation for all the consequences arising therefrom.

Yun Ki-pok Speaks at 'Grand March' Ceremony

SK1208025992 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 1238 GMT 9 Aug 92

[Speech by Yun Ki-pok, chairman of the North side's headquarters of the National Alliance for the Country's Reunification (Pomminnyon), at the starting ceremony of the Paektu-Halla grand march for reunification held at Mt. Paektu on 8 August—recorded]

[Text] Dear representatives of the third pan-national rally and representatives of youth and students from the North and overseas:

Here atop Mt. Paektu which bears at all its peaks and valleys the patriotic souls of martyrs, who fought for the fatherland's liberation thus making our hearts boundlessly solemn, we have the third starting ceremony of the Paektu-Halla grand march for reunification. This ceremony embraces our 70 million fellow countrymen's cherished desire for reunification.

The Paektu-Halla grand march for reunification is a national reunification march which strongly demonstrates at home and abroad the firm will and spirit of our people who are advancing to achieve the reunification in the nineties.

This is why all our fellow countrymen in the North, South, and overseas pay great attention to Mt. Paektu, where the starting ceremony of the Paektu-Halla grand march for reunification is being held. They are unanimously sending us warmhearted support and encouragement.

Reunification is the most pressing and foremost national task. It cannot be put off any longer. To end the history of division and achieve the country's reunification is our fellow countrymen's firm will which they cherish in their hearts.

We should achieve reunification by 1995 and unify the separated fellow countrymen and the divided land of Korea without fail.

With the reunification in 1995 just three years away, now is high time for all the people to vigorously carry out the nation-wide reunification movement, being united more firmly under the banner of the Pomminnyon.

The splittists at home and abroad are now conducting unpardonable criminal acts. They are not only blocking the third pan-national rally and the second grand reunification festival of youths and student compatriots from the North, South, and overseas to be held in Seoul, but are building even greater obstacles at Panmunjom to bar today's grand reunification march that should reach the top of Mt. Halla.

No force in the world can block our grand reunification march accompanied by the 70 million fellow countrymen.

Our vigorous grand reunification march, which is advancing while embracing the revolutionary spirit and stout mettle of Mt. Paektu, will reach reunification square without fail.

Let us all put our bodies and minds together and launch ourselves into this grand march toward reunification, the nation's long-cherished desire. [applause]

Leaders Attend Grand March Squad Welcome Rally

SK1208095292 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 1257 GMT 10 Aug 92

[Report on mass rally to welcome the squad of the Paektu-Halla grand march for the promotion of national reunification at Kim Il-song Stadium in Pyongyang on 10 August—recorded]

[Excerpts] Kim Il-song Stadium is crowded with approximately 100,000 working people, youth, and students who have come to welcome the squad of the Paektu-Halla grand march for the promotion of the fatherland's reunification after hearing that the squad has arrived in Pyongyang. The squad started on the southward march across the nation after a ceremony to launch the Paektu-Halla grand march for the promotion of the fatherland's reunification on Mt. Paektu, the sacred mountain of the revolution. [passage omitted]

Present at the rostrum are Comrade Choe Tae-pok, candidate member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Workers Party of Korea Central Committee; Yun Ki-pok, chairman of the North side's headquarters of the National Alliance for National Reunification [Pomminnyon], and its vice chairmen; Chang Chol, vice premier of the State Administration Council; Kang Hyon-su, chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee; Mun Kyong-dok, chairman of the Korean Students Committee; responsible functionaries of public organizations; presidents and rectors of universities; Yim Min-sik, secretary general of Pomminnyon; heads of delegations of overseas compatriots; and heads of delegations of overseas youth and student compatriots.

Children are presenting bouquets to the people at the rostrum.

Sin An-pang, vice chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal Administration and Economic Committee, presides over the meeting. [passage omitted]

Military Sources Report U.S.-ROK Air Exercise

SK1208045792 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0417 GMT 12 Aug 92

[Text] Pyongyang, August 12 (KCNA)—The U.S. imperialist aggressors and the South Korean puppets staged a joint air strike exercise in the skies above Anmyon islet, Ryoju and Kunwi of South Korea Monday [10 August] involving about 250 warplanes such as fighter-bombers, assault planes, reconnaissance planes and armed helicopters, according to military sources.

The exercise was aimed at increasing capabilities of surprise intensive strike at targets in the depths of the northern half of Korea.

They also held a bombing and ground firing exercise with the mobilization of 60-odd fighter planes in the skies above Oeyon islet and Chongju. And formations of armed helicopters and transport helicopters of the puppet army were let to fly in the sky above the Military Demarcation Line [MDL] from the central to the eastern sector of the front in missile strike, parachuting and war supplies-dropping exercises, inciting a war atmosphere.

In another development, a tank group of the puppet army positioned around Chongja-ri, Paju County, fired shells into the areas adjacent to the demilitarized zone. And 105 mm artillery units in Cholwon County, South Korean Kangwon Province, and Yonchon County, Kyonggi Province, concentrically fired one hundred or more shells toward the MDL and armed bandits of the puppet army taking combat positions in Cholwon and Paju counties fired some 1,000 12.7 mm large-calibre machinegun and m-16 automatic rifle bullets.

Warplanes mobilized in the air exercises in South Korea that day totalled more than 600 and the number of fired bullets and shells during the war exercises near the areas adjacent to the demilitarized zone of the MDL exceeded 1,500.

U.S. Urged To Stop Nuclear Weapons Testing

SK1208032092 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 1500 GMT 11 Aug 92

[Text] According to a report, the U.S. Senate on 3 August approved a bill for suspending nuclear testing for nine months and for completely suspending testing by October 1996.

It appears, however, that Bush will veto this bill. The officials of the Defense Department are insisting on the need for nuclear testing to guarantee the safety of existing nuclear weapons and to develop new weapons.

In a letter to Congress on 4 August, Richard Cheney, U.S. Secretary of Defense, said that he will advise President Bush to veto the bill if Congress forwards it to President Bush. Meanwhile, Pete Williams, U.S. Defense Department spokesman, made a provocative remark that he opposes a nuclear test ban, regardless of whether it is a temporary or a total ban.

This shows that although the U.S. authorities propagandized that they are interested in the reduction of nuclear weapons while noisily talking about the end of the cold war and the arrival of peacetime, they have not, in actuality, discarded the ambition of nuclear fanatics who want to dominate the world with nuclear weapons. They do this by maintaining nuclear superiority and by driving mankind into nuclear calamities.

Today the peaceloving people of the world are persistently waging an anti-nuclear struggle in a bid to realize nuclear disarmament and to establish a nuclear-free, peace zone in many places in the world. They wish to expand this zone.

The U.S. authorities should not run counter to the just struggle of the world's peaceloving people for abolishing nuclear weapons. They should take practical steps to eliminate from the source the nuclear danger, including an end to underground nuclear testing, in compliance with the trend of the times for denuclearization.

Need 'To Check Japan's Nuclear Armament' Noted

SK1108143092 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1019 GMT 11 Aug 92

["Japan's Nuclear Armament, Threat to Peace in Asia and World"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, August 11 (KCNA)—To check Japan's nuclear armament is a very important issue for peace in Asia and the rest of the world, says NODONG SINMUN in a signed article today.

The article notes:

Japan is hastening her nuclear armament. She is shipping in a colossal amount of plutonium for the manufacture of nuclear weapons and building a nuclear warhead test ground in Aomori Prefecture. This is a great threat to peace and security in Asia and the world.

That is because the militarist forces of Japan are still pursuing the wild ambition for overseas expansion.

Japan is beautifying the history of aggression of Japanese imperialism, advocating the building of a military power and promoting the overseas dispatch of the "Self-Defence Forces."

Japan is hastening nuclear armament in order to gratify her aggressive desire by wielding nuclear weapons.

It is Asia that Japan regards as the immediate target of reinvasion. When Asia is not in peace, the world cannot be in peace.

Mankind can never be in peace without frustrating Japan's nuclear designs.

The moves of the Japanese militarists to become a nuclear power are anachronistic and self-destructive.

Japan must take the road of peace, not the road of nuclear armament.

Daily on Cohesion, Unity of Party, Massses

SK0408133992 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 0021 GMT 27 Jul 92

[NODONG SINMUN 27 July special article: "Cohesion and Unity of the Party and the Popular Masses Based on the Chuche Idea Is the Core of our Party's Revolutionary Tradition"]

[Text] Today there is the revolution and a bright future pressing hard on the heels of the enemy and the people's glory and happiness. These are brilliantly part of the great revolutionary tradition. Today the chuche revolutionary cause is overcoming the complicated trials of history and is vigorously advancing. This is significantly related to the fact that our party's revolutionary tradition is being adhered to, brilliantly inherited, and developed.

The fundamental source of the greatness and immortal vital energies of our party's revolutionary tradition and its infinite vitality is the core of the solid cohesion and unity of the party and the popular masses. We cannot consider establishing, consolidating, and developing the revolutionary tradition and its brilliant inheritance without considering the invincible cohesion and unity of the party and the masses centered on the leader.

The unity of the revolutionary ranks was realized from the early days at the beginning of the revolution. This was all the more strongly consolidated, centered on the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il; thus, the revolution's life line is being firmly succeeded. This is our country's proud reality and the nation's good fortune.

1. The Cohesion and Unity of the Party and the Popular Masses Based on the Chuche Idea Is the Core of Our Party's Revolutionary Tradition.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Amid the long and arduous struggle, the cohesion and unity of the party and the popular masses achieved on the chuche idea is the core of our party's glorious revolutionary tradition.

As everything in the world is achieved, moves, and develops based on a core, the revolutionary tradition has a core in its creation, inheritance, and development. This core is nothing but the cohesion and unity of the party and the popular masses.

Starting from the principle of the chuche idea and rich historical experiences of the revolutionary movement, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song gave a classic formulation, which is that the cohesion and unity of the party and the popular masses achieved on the chuche idea is the core of our party's revolutionary tradition. This is a newly elucidated relationship between the revolutionary tradition and cohesion and unity. This is also an invincible contribution providing a valuable ideological and theoretical guideline in adhering to and developing the revolutionary tradition and completing the revolutionary cause.

Along with the famous proposition that unity is revolution and revolution is unity, this formulation is an important proposition revealing the revolutionary's basic principle. The truth and vitality of the proposition is being clearly confirmed theoretically as well as practically.

The cohesion and unity of the party and the popular masses based on the chuche idea is the core of the revolutionary tradition. This means that it is the fundamental element and driving force of establishing, adhering to, and developing the revolutionary tradition.

The party and the masses must have cohesion and unity so that there can be a revolutionary tradition and victory in the revolution. This is a great essence of the great leader's classic proposition.

The cohesion and unity of the party and the popular masses achieved on the chuche idea is the cohesion and unity of the ideological will in which all the party members and workers regard the one ideology—the chuche idea—as their only faith, and in which they are firmly united around the leader with one mind and one will.

Because of the invincible cohesion and unity in which the party and the people are united based on the great leader's chuche idea, the main force of our revolution was from the beginning solid, strong, and mighty beyond compare.

The establishment of the main force of the revolution and the revolutionary tradition are related to each other and cannot be separated. The revolutionary tradition is a lofty revolutionary asset obtained in the process of achieving, strengthening, and developing the revolution's main force. From this point, we can say that the revolution's main force must be achieved so that the revolutionary tradition can be created.

From the first when he advanced along the revolutionary road, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song regarded strengthening the revolution's main force as a fundamental issue to influence the revolution's fate. He also devoted all kinds of pains and energy to realizing this.

Being endlessly loyal to the revolution; firmly rallying the broad masses based on the backbone of training and inspecting; and realizing the cohesion and unity of the revolutionary ranks based on revolutionary will and comradely love, were firm principles given by the great leader in maintaining and strengthening the revolution's main force.

This was a correct guiding principle in forming the chuche revolutionary strength, which embodies the chuche idea.

The great leader created the chuche idea. He not only imparted the spirit of independence to the Korean revolutionaries and people but also personally fostered the youths of the new generation to become the backbone of the revolution; organized the ranks of the anti-Japanese armed struggle centered on them; and achieved organizational and ideological cohesion and unity in the revolutionary ranks. In the process of carrying out the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, he united the broad patriotic people from all social strata to the anti-Japanese liberation front. Therefore, for the first time in the Korean revolution, the unity of the communist movement and the unity of the revolutionary ranks were achieved.

During the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, the Korean revolutionaries and people regarded the respected and beloved leader as their benefactor in life; as the fate of the fatherland and nation; and as the one great star, the sun of the revolution.

The anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters and patriotic people highly upheld the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song as the center of unity and center of leadership. They also wholly entrusted their fate to the leader and fought by sacrificing their youth and lives to fulfill the leader's ideology and line.

During the rigorous days of the anti-Japanese revolution, the great leader even slept outdoors. Even among difficulties, he thought about the fate of the nation, which was in extreme distress, and devotedly took care of the people with love and consideration. He also found solutions for difficult situations in the forefront through his indomitable fighting spirit. Even under the unimaginably adverse condition of having to plow through trials every step of the way, the anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters and people had faith in the leader and followed him. They indomitably struggled on the one road of chuche led by the leader. Therefore, in the unprecedented arduous flames of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, an absolute and unconditional cohesion and unity of the revolutionary ranks was achieved. This was based on the leader's revolutionary ideology centered on the leader and on the revolutionary will and comradely love between the leader and fighters. This was a true example of the cohesion and unity of the revolutionary ranks and the emergence of a strong independent main force in our revolution.

The Korean revolution experienced continued failures and twists and turns when it did not have the leader's leadership, and there was no center of cohesion and unity. However, when this main force was provided, the revolution finally advanced along the road of new development, and an invincible revolutionary tradition, which is an everlasting cornerstone in which the chuche revolutionary cause can be victorious by overcoming all kinds of storms and trials, was achieved.

The party's revolutionary tradition was created when the leader led the party and the popular masses in pioneering the revolutionary road. In the revolutionary tradition, the revolutionary guiding ideology, guiding theory, and guiding method created by the leader were embodied; the immortal achievements and struggle experiences achieved by the leader were synthesized; and it was filled with the revolutionary work method and people-oriented work style created by the leader.

All these revolutionary assets fulfilling the content of the revolutionary tradition are the fruition of the leader's extraordinary ideological and theoretical activities and practical activities. Also, the source of the ideological and theoretical activities and practical activities is the leadership of the party and the popular masses.

As the masses cannot be an independent main force in history without the leadership of the party and the leader, a leader far apart from the masses is merely an individual. That kind of leader cannot pioneer revolution and create a revolutionary tradition.

Our party's revolutionary tradition is great and it possesses invincible vitality. This was achieved amid the unprecedentedly grave and many-sided struggle over a long period of time by the great leader and a strong main force.

The chuche idea, our revolution's guiding ideology, was not created in a quiet study but was created in the process of the rigorous revolutionary struggle pioneering the country's and the nation's fate. Also, the immortal achievements, struggle experiences, and the leader-style work method were achieved amid the arduous bloody battles to achieve the fatherland's liberation and national and social liberation by uniting the leader, the party, and the masses. Therefore, the chuche idea is endlessly lofty and vital in completing the revolutionary cause.

The anti-Japanese revolutionary tradition is a glorious struggle which was victorious because of chuche's might. Also the anti-Japanese revolutionary tradition is an everlasting asset of our revolution provided by the revolution's main force centered on the great leader.

Reflecting the demand of the era and the intention of the working masses from the early days, the great leader created the immortal chuche idea and organized the masses and made them conscious, thus providing a strong main force. Also, the immortal historical source of our party's revolutionary tradition lies in victoriously plowing the thorny anti-Japanese revolutionary road by highly upholding the great leader by the true Korean communists and people.

Our revolution's main force formed with single-minded unity of the leader, the party, and the masses is the firm guarantee enabling our party's revolutionary tradition to be defended, developed, and enriched. The history of our revolution is a proud course of having achieved a kindred cohesion among the leader, the party, and the masses; of having endlessly strengthened the revolution's main force; of having advanced the revolution based on this; and of having developed and enriched the revolutionary tradition.

The great leader has consolidated cohesion and unity of the party and the popular masses; defended the tradition of the anti-Japanese revolution; and led to victory the construction of the new democratic fatherland, the Fatherland Liberation War, the socialist revolution, and socialist construction. In this process, he has further developed and enriched the tradition of the anti-Japanese revolution. The great leader has been able to gain and register the most profound and richest experiences and achievements from national liberation until today, because the party and the popular masses have been united as one in body and spirit and cannot be broken by any kind of force. By making this universal, he has been able to extensively consummate the chuche-oriented ideology, theory, and method.

The dear Comrade Kim Chong-il has consistently and resolutely safeguarded and defended the revolutionary tradition created by the respected and beloved leader. He is extensively inheriting and developing it in conformity with the demands of modeling all of society on the chuche idea.

It is precisely our party's firm policy to infinitely treasure the tradition of kindred ties between the party and the masses provided in the flames of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and to concentrate the greatest efforts on strengthening the cohesion and unity of the leader, the party, and the masses. By hurrying to dye the entire party and revolutionary ranks one ideological color, embodying the party's leadership in correct combination with the revolutionary masses' line, and by inheriting and developing the tradition of unity in our country, the cohesion and unity of the leader, the party, and the masses has become the most solid and vital cohesion and unity and cannot be broken by any kind of force and can overcome any kind of trial.

Thanks to the single-minded unity of the leader and the masses, we have been able to firmly defend the lifeline of the revolution and to add luster to the revolutionary tradition, even though the country is divided, and in defiance of the constant obstructive maneuvers by the imperialists and all kinds of opportunists. Indeed, the revolution's main force is a powerful and mighty main force formed since the time of upholding the great Comrade Kim Il-song as the center of unity and launching the revolutionary struggle under the banner of the chuche idea. It has been further consolidated and developed amid the march of modeling the whole society on the chuche idea under the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il's leadership.

Today our society has formed a unified body of invincibility in which the entire party and all the people have firmly united in ideologial will, with the leader as the center, and no force can destroy this firm unity. This kind of unified body and single-minded unity exists only in our country. Recalling the days when we had to surmount numerous trials in the protracted course of the revolution, we have great pride and dignity because we have provided the revolution's powerful main force, established the great revolutionary tradition by pioneering the road of the times and history through its might, and changed it into enormous material strength.

The basic secret of all our victories was that we created the immortal revolutionary tradition and have brilliantly inherited it on the strength of chuche.

2. The Cohesion and Unity of the Party and the Popular Masses Based on the Chuche Idea Is a Firm Guarantee To Brilliantly Consummate the Cause of Revolution by Inheriting the Tradition of the Revolution.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Today all our party members and working people have formed the firm main force which will carry on the generations of the revolution by inheriting the party's revolutionary tradition and firmly uniting around Comrade Kim Chong-il and the party's Central Committee. This is a fundamental guarantee for our revolution's final victory.

The mission of the revolution's main force is to consummate the revolution to the end. The revolution's main force in which the party and the masses are united with one mind is the core of the revolutionary tradition; this also means that the revolution's main force is a key to solving the fundamental problem in inheriting and consummating the revolution's cause. Only when we have the firm main force to inherit the generations of the revolution can we brilliantly inherit and consummate the revolution's cause.

In our country, where the revolutionary tradition is being brilliantly inherited and developed under the wise leadership of the party and the leader, the revolution's powerful main force which will inherit and carry on the generations of the chuche cause has been provided. The main force to inherit and carry on the generations of the revolution is, in essence, the unified body of the party and the popular masses with the leader, who pioneered the road of the revolution, and the successor, who is endlessly loyal to its cause as the center.

A leader [yongdoja] who succeeds the position of the leader in the revolutionary movement plays a decisive role, and the popular masses uniting around that leader plays the role of taking charge of the revolution. Therefore, the fate of the revolutionary cause and future of the nation are greatly dependent upon how the main force which will inherit the revolution generation after generation is formed.

The historical experience of the socialist movement clearly proves that the secret to success or failure in inheriting the revolutionary cause is not in the level of development of productivity or the material and technical basis, but in the condition of the main force that will inherit the revolution generation after generation. A guarantee in the completion of the revolutionary cause is the cohesion and unity of the party and the popular masses based on the chuche idea. This most of all lies in thoroughly adhering to and embodying the guiding ideology of the party and the revolution. The basis of inheriting the revolutionary tradition is succeeding the guiding ideology of the revolution created by the leader.

We can say that the chuche idea is our life in endlessly completing the chuche revolutionary cause. Our people's revolutionary cause is pioneered and guided by the great leader's chuche idea. This is also the chuche revolutionary cause in which our people have become the main force to realize an independent stance and attitude.

The fundamental characteristic distinguishing the chuche revolutionary cause from all original revolutionary struggles is that it is progressed under the guiding ideology of the chuche idea. The chuche idea is the most superior ideology accurately reflecting the popular masses' independent demands and creative capability. It is also a great revolutionary theory elucidating the road to completely realizing the working masses' independent stance and attitude.

Victory in the chuche cause lies in endlessly adhering to and embodying the immortal chuche idea created by the respected and beloved leader and developed and enriched by the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il. The fundamental method to resolutely advocate and adhere to the chuche idea and to consistently fulfill the chuche-type guiding principle is to consolidate the cohesion and unity of the party and the masses based on the chuche idea.

The revolutionary ideology is adhered to and embodied by the popular masses armed with that ideology, and the strength of the masses is most highly manifested when they are united. The cohesion and unity of our party and people is an ideological unity which is fulfilled, consolidated, and developed based on the chuche idea.

On the long and arduous revolutionary struggle road, our people are independent people deeply experiencing the chuche idea's justness and vitality. Our people are also pure people unpolluted by all kinds of old ideologies. Amid the turbulent rapid changes of history, the ideological faith of our party members, workers, and the new generations who are further deeply experiencing the universal truth of the chuche idea and its transformative significance is becoming all the more firm.

Currently our party members, workers, and the new generations regard the chuche idea as their firm faith and absolute belief in whatever work they do anywhere and are living and struggling in accordance with the chuche idea's demands. In any circumstances, the banner of the chuche idea cannot be laid down, and without the chuche idea one's fate cannot be pioneered. This is the rock-firm will of our party members and workers.

Other ideologies contrary to the chuche idea cannot keep pace and persist in our revolutionary ranks. The people, who arm themselves with the chuche idea, have created a great reality. Our people have struggled and united with one ideology and purpose based on the chuche idea. They have overcome difficulties and tribulations, firmly taking the chuche-oriented stance in the past era. By so doing, they have brilliantly constructed the socialism of our own style, which is independent in politics, self-reliant in the economy, and relies on self-defense in its national defense. Even under today's arduous circumstances in which the imperialists and reactionaries are strengthening their offensives, our people are steadily advancing and resolutely defending the socialist banner without being shaken at all.

Cohesion and unity based on the chuche idea is a powerful weapon. This is because they not only reject the bourgeois ideology and every opportunistic ideology but also guarantee socialism's ideological purity. When the popular masses arm themselves with a revolutionary ideology and unite as one on the basis of the revolutionary ideology, the revolution is bound to win victory. When they become ill ideologically and are dominated by an unsound trend, the revolution is bound to be frustrated. This is a serious lesson shown in the course of practicing socialism.

Because of its ideological superiority and might, socialist society is superior to capitalism. Ideological superiority and might means power originating from socialist ideology's uniformity and purity.

However strong the imperialists' ideological and cultural infiltration may be and however fierce the wind of outside temptation may be, our people's ideological fortress, which has been cemented with unity based on the chuche idea, cannot be broken.

Because all members of society, ranging from old revolutionaries to growing new generations, know only the chuche idea and firmly unite on the basis of the chuche idea, our ideological fortress is matchlessly firm. Our ideological fortress is an impregnable fortress forever.

Because all the people have united and rallied around the party based on the chuche idea, the next generations as well as our generation will defend the chuche idea, will firmly adhere to and consistently maintain the chuche-oriented guiding principles, and will complete the chuche revolutionary cause to the end.

The cohesion and unity based on the chuche idea between the party and the popular masses has become a guarantee for the completion of the revolutionary cause. This is because the continuity of leadership is firmly guaranteed through the cohesion and unity based on the chuche idea between the party and the popular masses.

The revolutionary cause to realize the independence of the popular masses is the historical cause which should be carried out generation after generation. In the course of carrying out the historical cause, correctly guaranteeing the continuity of leadership is a key to decide the fate of the historical cause.

Historical experiences show not only that when the continuity of leadership is guaranteed, the revolutionary cause can advance victoriously, but also that when the continuity of leadership is not guaranteed, the revolution is bound to suffer trials and tribulations and thus achievements are forced to be lost.

In guaranteeing the continuity of leadership, it is important to firmly establish the organizational and ideological basis and leadership system capable of carrying on the generations of the revolution while upholding the sagacious leader [yongdoja] as the head of the party.

As the great leader desires, all the party, all the people, and all the army are firmly uniting around the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il and forming the main force capable of carrying on the generation of the revolution. Thus, the issue of guaranteeing the continuity of leadership has been brilliantly resolved in our country.

Cohesion and unity between the party and the popular masses, which has been endlessly consolidated and developed in our country, is the consolidation and development of the cohesion and unity achieved by the revolutionary ranks centered on the great Comrade Kim Il-song during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle era. In addition, the cohesion and unity between the party and the popular masses is on a higher level than that of the revolutionary ranks during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle era.

The first generation of our revolution which waged the bloody anti-Japanese battle; the second generation of our revolution which waged heroic struggles under the leadership of the great leader during periods of the new fatherland construction, the stern Fatherland Liberation War, and the socialist construction; and the third and fourth generations which have been brought up in the socialist system all uphold the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il as the leader [yongdoja] of our party and state and the supreme commander of the revolutionary armed forces and are loyally upholding his leadership with revolutionary faith and fidelity. Our people and the officers and men of our People's Army who have deeply learned the greatness of the party center through the historical experience and their actual life are well aware how great is the happiness of the people who have the outstanding great man. They, therefore, devote everything they have to implementing the party's ideology, theory, and line, totally entrusting their destiny to the party and the leader.

The people's loyalty originates from the leader's greatness. The greatest trait of the leader [yongdoja] is to embody the loyalty to the leader [suryong] on a sublime plane and to brilliantly inherit the leader's ideology and cause. In the great trait of the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il—who has not only embodied endless loyalty to the respected and beloved leader as the summation of all activities and life but has extraordinary ideological and theoretical wisdom, outstanding leadership, and noble virtue and totally inherits the revolutionary achievements and tradition provided by the respected and beloved leader—our people foresee the victory of the chuche cause and the nation's bright future and are more vigorously advancing with overflowing faith and optimism. Because of this, the unity and cohesion of the leader, the party, and the masses are inherited generation after generation and are solidified as firm as a rock. Based on this, all party member, all the people, and the entire army have established a revolutionary ethos of consistently moving according to the will of the party center. This provides a firm basis for upholding the party's leadership generation after generation.

It is the shining fruition of our wholehearted unity that we uphold the great leader [widaehan yongdoja] as the head of the party, the state, and the armed forces and thoroughly ensure his leadership. Great unity has produced the great inheritance of leadership. Because the leader's leadership is invariably inherited in the unity and cohesion of the revolutionary ranks achieved during the pioneering period of the revolution, the completion of our revolutionary cause is firmly ensured. When an outstanding leader stands at their head and when the popular masses are united around the leader and uphold his leadership loyally, the people's revolutionary cause is ever-victorious.

Our party's revolutionary tradition, whose core is the unity and cohesion of the party and the popular masses, is the deep and strong historical root of the chuche revolutionary cause and the source of our people's inexhaustible might and unequalled militant strength. Our people are revolutionary people who are deeply aware of the value of unity and are firmly determined to complete with unity the revolutionary cause which was pioneered with unity. We should not forget the proud history of achieving the immortal revolutionary tradition with the unity and cohesion of the party and the popular masses, and we have inherited and developed it in resolutely adhering to it. We should wage a continuously vigorous struggle to add luster to it.

The future of the revolution lies in the revolutionary tradition, and the inheritance of the revolutionary tradition depends on unity. Today, our party is firmly at the helm of the revolution and organizes and leads all the party members and all the people along the single road of victory, and our people's revolutionary zeal of following the party and upholding the party's leadership is growing stronger than ever. Nothing can shake our people's faith to strengthen the wholehearted unity of the leader, the party, and the masses, to brilliantly inherit and develop the chuche revolutionary tradition with that might, and to complete the revolution to the end.

South Korea

Students Hurl Firebombs at USIS in Taegu

SK1208013092 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 12 Aug 92 p 3

[Text] About 50 radical students in Taegu hurled firebombs at U.S. Information Service Center and the Taegu police buildings last night and fled, demanding withdrawal of the U.S. soldiers stationed in the country. But there were no reports of injuries or damages.

Witnesses said that the protesters, all members of the nationwide radical student coalition Chondaehyop in North Kyongsang Province, threw some 30 petrol bombs and stones at those buildings at about 9:20 p.m. and then fled to the campus of the Kyongbuk National University's Dental College.

Both buildings are located in Chung-ku, the south city of Taegu.

Meanwhile, about 250 petrol bomb-hurling students clashed with riot police in front of the university campus north gate, trying to break through police lines to stage a unification rally in the downtown.

Police fired volleys of tear gas at students yelling antigovernment slogans and hurling rocks, pushed them inside the campus.

But some 100 students staged a protest in the downtown around 7:00 p.m. demanding the release of the Chondaehyop chairman.

Resumption of Team Spirit Exercise Hinted

SK1208090392 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 11 Aug 92 p 2

[Text] A government official said on 11 August that it is quite possible the Team Spirit exercise will be resumed if North Korea fails to accept South-North bilateral nuclear inspections by September.

This official said: Hard-liners, including ROK and U.S. military authorities, are insisting on resumption of the Team Spirit exercise. If North Korea fails to dispel the nuclear suspicions completely by accepting North-South bilateral nuclear inspections by September, the hardliners' position will be strengthened, and consequently a decision to resume Team Spirit may be made at the annual ROK-U.S. security consultative meeting (SCM) slated for October.

He continued: Because the funds for the Team Spirit exercise are appropriated in the ROK and U.S. budgets for next year, resumption of the exercise can be decided without difficulty. The U.S. Department of Defense is concerned that if the suspension of Team Spirit continues the U.S. Congress would call for eliminating the provision for the exercise from the budget, thus completely ending the exercise. He also said that postponement of the second phase of the U.S. troop withdrawal plan, which envisages the reduction of approximately 6,000 troops in South Korean from 1993 to 1995, will be inevitable unless North Korea's nuclear issue is settled.

Inter-Korean Military Subcommittee Meets 12 Aug

SK1208082392 Seoul YONHAP in English 0813 GMT 12 Aug 92

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 12 (YONHAP)—Members of the Military Subcommittee of the inter-Korean high-level talks reaffirmed Wednesday [12 August] their agreement to finalize the wording of an auxiliary accord to the South-North basic agreement by Sept. 1.

The committee members met for their second contact in the conference room of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission at the border village of Panmunjom.

They also agreed to start arranging the wording of clauses at their third contact Aug. 20.

Discussion Wednesday focused on a draft agreement proposed by the South, a spokesman for the National Unification Board said.

Official Says Family Exchange May Still Occur

SK1208033892 Seoul YONHAP in English 0302 GMT 12 Aug 92

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 12 (YONHAP)—Despite the breakdown in efforts to arrange reunions of separated families in South and North Korea, the program hasn't been scuttled and may proceed soon, South Korean Deputy Prime Minister Choe Yong-chol told members of separated families Wednesday [12 August].

"We expect Pyongyang to change its attitude toward us as soon as one of the three preconditions to the inter-Korean reunion is met, particularly with the finish of the focus lens South Korea-U.S. combined military exercise at the end of this month," said Choe, who is also unification minister.

"The government will patiently make an all-out endeavor to persuade North Korea and fundamentally solve the question of displaced families," he said.

South Korea will use all channels of inter-Korean dialogue, including the high-level talks and the exchange and cooperation subcommittee, in urging North Korea to carry out its agreement on the exchange of separated family members, he said.

North Premier Sends Message on Yi In-mo

SK1208111492 Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network in Korean 1000 GMT 12 Aug 92

[Text] Premier Yon Hyong-muk of the North Korean State Administration Council sent a telephone message to Prime Minister Chong Won-sik today, asking him for the location of Mr. Yi In-mo, who has not returned home since he left his house recently with men who looked like policemen.

In the telephone message, Premier Yon claimed that the South intentionally caused Mr. Yi's disappearance and requested his counterpart to find him and take steps for his return to the North.

In an interview with reporters on 9 August, Mr. Kim Sang-won, who looked after Mr. Yi in Chinyong, South Kyongsang Province, said that Mr. Yi had been staying on a remote island in the South Sea at the request of the relevant authorities since 4 August, when the National Alliance for the Country's Reunification [Pomminnyon] staged a grand march for the Yongnam region. Mr. Kim added that Mr. Yi returned home late in the evening on 8 August.

Plan To Send Economic Team to North Restated

SK1108123492 Seoul YONHAP in English 1110 GMT 11 Aug 92

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 11 (YONHAP)—The government reaffirmed Tuesday [11 August] that it would continue to promote the dispatch of an economic feasibility survey team to North Korea despite the recent failure to materialize the planned exchange of hometown visitors.

At a top-level strategy meeting chaired by Prime Minister Chong Won-sik, the government, however, resolved to determine the time of the dispatch flexibly after a formal invitation reached from the North.

The survey team is to determine the feasibility of the proposed investment in a large industrial estate the North is creating near Nampo, a major west coast harbor.

The meeting also decided to try to wind up the drafting of various auxiliary agreements in the areas of reconciliation, military, and exchanges and cooperation early so that they could be adopted and put into force during the eighth South-North prime ministers meeting next month.

The attendees shared the view, however, that even if the auxiliary protocols took effect, actual progress in inter-Korean relations would have to be withheld until the resolution of the nuclear issue focused on mutual nuclear inspections.

The meeting further decided to again urge the North to agree to exchange hometown visitors around October and to negotiate with the North on this issue at the eighth prime ministers meeting as one of priority topics.

Trade Ministry Reports Inter-Korean Trade Up

SK1008034092 Seoul YONHAP in English 0313 GMT 10 Aug 92

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 10 (YONHAP)—The government approved 30.61 million U.S. dollars of inter-Korean commodity deals in July, up 172 percent from 11.24 million dollars a year earlier, the Trade and Industry Ministry said Monday [10 August].

All deals were south-bound last month, a ministry spokesman said.

They were for zinc, gold and silver ingots worth 18.9 million dollars (61.7 percent of the total approved), cement, 7.6 million dollars (25.8 percent), agricultural products, 1.72 million dollars (5.6 percent), steel goods, 1.39 million dollars (4.5 percent) and fisheries, 128,000 dollars (0.3 percent) and others, 570,000 dollars (1.9 percent).

During the first seven months, commodities moving to North Korea were 39.39 million dollars and in the opposite direction were 338.26 million dollars, bringing the total inter-korean deals approved to 377.65 million dollars, the spokesman said.

Demonstrators Demand Compensation From Japan

SK1208064492 Seoul YONHAP in English 0620 GMT 12 Aug 92

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 12 (YONHAP)—Banging drums and gongs, some 100 people demanding compensation for wartime atrocities protested in front of the Japanese Embassy in Seoul on Wednesday [12 August] when the 47th anniversary of Korea's liberation from Japan's colonial rule was only three days away.

Heavily outnumbered by riot police, who had surrounded the embassy and blocked the alley leading to the main entrance, members of "the alliance to make sure Japan's post-war compensation and check the resurrection of Japanese militarism" handed out pamphlets and chanted slogans through megaphones.

A couple of elderly women pulled at the shields of the armored and helmeted riot troopers, but there was no violence.

The leaflets urged the two Koreas to unite and deal with the emerging Japanese militarism.

They said Japan, a victim of the atomic bomb, was trying to become a military power by possessing nuclear weapons and sending its troops abroad in the name of international contributions.

They demanded Japan atone for its wartime crimes, such as enslaving Korean women in brothels, if it wanted harmonious Korea-Japan relations and called on Emperor Akihito to apologize to all the Koreans killed by Japan under its obliteration policy.

"We are against the overseas dispatch of Japanese Self-Defense Forces and Japan's becoming a military power," the leaflets said.

Japan's taking part in U.N. Peacekeeping Operations would just threaten global peace without providing any solution for post-war problems in Asia, they said.

They asked the Korean Government to make clear its objections to Japan's becoming a military power and reveal the background of the 1965 Korea-Japan normalization agreement which Japan claimed had settled all past issues between the two countries.

Iran Says Considering Taking Hyundai to Court

SK1208063292 Seoul YONHAP in English 0528 GMT 12 Aug 92

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 12 (OANA-YONHAP)—Iran recently notified South Korea that it may take Hyundai Engineering and Construction Co. to court if it fails to resume construction of a shipyard in Bandar Abbas abandoned 13 years ago at the outbreak of the Islamic revolution, officials here said Wednesday [12 August].

Hyundai and Iran have been unable to agree on what the Korean Construction Company should be paid for completing the project, according to the officials.

When Hyundai undertook to build a shipyard at Bandar Abbas, the contract with the shah's government was for 196 million U.S. dollars, but the project was abandoned at the outbreak of the fundamentalist revolution.

Hyundai is now asking for 750 million dollars—350 million dollars in the U.S. currency and the rest in the Iranian rial—to cover inflation.

Iran says it is willing to pay slightly over half this amount.

Hyundai signed the shipyard contract in March 1978 but pulled out a year later, after three Hyundai employees were killed in the revolution.

Hyundai officials say the pullout was justified because of the "unforeseen circumstances" and insist they want to renew the contract.

Iran is accusing Hyundai of breaking its contract.

The feud has spread to the Korea Exchange Bank, which issued the performance bond for the project. A performance bond is insurance protecting the insured against the risk of a contractor failing to perform his contract.

The bank refuses to honor its bond, saying the pullout was justified and therefore is not obligated to pay.

Iran refuses to accept any deal involving the Korea Exchange Bank because of this dispute, the officials said.

Iranian Heavy Industries Minister Nezhad-hoseynian visited Korea in June and met with Hyundai and government officials, chiefly to discuss the Bandar Abbas contract.

Official announcements said that the two nations agreed in principle to resume construction, but the officials said that the negotiations have not made any progress.

Seoul and Tehran are scheduled to hold a regular consultation in Iran between Foreign Ministry officials. Ministry sources said the meeting will focus on the dispute and try to reach a diplomatic solution.

Iraq Continues To Requistion Heavy Machinery

SK1208022092 Seoul YONHAP in English 0202 GMT 12 Aug 92

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 12 (YONHAP)—Iraq has requisitioned dozens more items of heavy construction machinery belonging to South Korean companies in addition to those seized in June, government and industry sources said Wednesday [12 August].

Iraq took 24 pieces of equipment from Hyundai engineering and Construction Co., including a bulldozer, two excavators, three cranes, six dump trucks, and four trailers, on Aug. 3-4.

The total requisitioned from Hyundai is now 33, including 10 seized in June. One of the 10 was returned June 27.

Iraq requisitioned three generators, a crane and 15 light vehicles belonging to Hanyang Construction Co. on June 14.

President Saddam Husayn issued a decree April 16 to requisition foreign-owned construction machinery for post-Gulf war rehabilitation and for irrigation.

Seventeen companies from seven countries—South Korea, Italy, Kuwait, Spain, India, Poland and China—were victims of the requisition that began May 18.

Hyundai, Samsung and Hanyang had 1,103 items (Hyundai, 741 worth 6.52 million U.S. dollars: Hanyang, 295 worth 1 million dollars: Samsung, 74 worth 430,000 million dollars) in Iraq before the requisition, the sources said.

ROK-Taiwan Economic Ministers Meeting Postponed

SK1108120492 Seoul YONHAP in English 0751 GMT 11 Aug 92

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 11 (YONHAP)—The 25th South Korea-Taiwan economic ministers' meeting has been postponed from August until late October or November for South Korea's domestic reasons, Second Assistant Finance Minister Yi Hwan-kyun said Tuesday [11 August].

The regular bilateral talks were slated for Aug. 16-21, but the Korean Government proposed a delay until late October or early November because the National Assembly will be in session.

The two nations would discuss construction cooperation, opening automobile markets and other measures for expanding bilateral trade in the talks, Lee said.

Government, Brazil Sign Aviation Agreement

SK1108032392 Seoul YONHAP in English 0028 GMT 11 Aug 92

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 11 (OANA-YONHAP)—South Korea and Brazil have signed an agreement on aviation and a visa waiver for diplomats and government officials, the Foreign Ministry said Tuesday [11 August].

The aviation agreement grants mutual tax favors for airlines in maintenance checks and in purchasing plane parts and fuel. It also allows remittance of business profits back home.

Routes will connect Seoul and Pusan with Sao Paulo and Rio de Janeiro with four stopover points in the United States, including Los Angeles and San Francisco, and in Australia, New Zealand and Canada.

The visa waiver allows up to a 90-day stay for diplomats and government officials.

The agreements were signed in Brasilia by Korean ambassador to Brazil Han Chol-su and Brazilian Foreign Minister Celso Lafer.

$66 Billion Trade Deficit With Japan 1965-91

SK0808065192 Seoul YONHAP in English 0232 GMT 8 Aug 92

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 8 (YONHAP)—South Korea ran up a trade deficit of 66.1 billion U.S. dollars with Japan in the 27 years since the two nations normalized diplomatic ties in 1965, the Bank of Korea said in a report released Saturday [8 August].

This is almost double Korea's total trade gap of 33.3 billion dollars in 1965-1991, the central bank said in the report on "the causes of widening trade imbalance in Japan's favor in recent years and how to redress them."

The trade deficit with Japan was 50.8 percent of the total trade deficit in the latter half of the 1960s, 79 percent in the 1970s and 102.8 percent in the early 1980s.

Korea was 18.6 billion dollars in the red in trade with Japan in 1986-1989, while the balance of payments was 19.2 billion dollars in the black.

The deficit with Japan was 123 percent of the total (5.9 billion dollars to 4.8 billion dollars) in 1990, and 90.8 percent (8.8 billion dollars to 9.7 billion dollars) in 1991.

Korea's trade gap with Japan decreased from 5.4 billion dollars in 1986 to 3.9 billion dollars in 1988, but increased from 5.9 billion dollars in 1990 to 8.8 billion dollars in 1991 due to declining exports to Japan.

Korea's exports to Japan dropped 6.1 percent in 1990 and 2.2 percent in 1991 and the growth of its imports from Japan slowed due to the efforts to diversify its import markets.

Reasons for Korea's deficits included the slowdown in export performance due to the expansion of domestic sales, and growing demand for imports along with the structural vulnerability of Korea's industries and weakening price competitiveness.

To lessen the gap, the report recommended the government encourage machinery, parts and materials industries, curb domestic consumption, stabilize price and wage, and work out measures to promptly cope with changes in Japan's import structure.

Tensions Between Police, Dissidents Over Rally

SK1208064692 Seoul YONHAP in English 0604 GMT 12 Aug 92

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 12 (YONHAP)—Tensions are mounting between South Korean police and dissidents as promoters of a "pan-national" congress decided Wednesday [12 August] to push ahead with the meeting, Aug. 12-17, in defiance of the government's ban.

The South Korean promoters, comprising 46 dissident organizations, told a news conference that they would press ahead with the third such annual event marking Korea's liberation from Japan's rule as scheduled in Seoul and the inter-Korean border village of Panmunjom with the participation of South and North Koreans and Korean residents overseas.

The affirmation came on the heels of the police search of Chungang University in Seoul, the venue of several rally programs, Monday, that triggered protest demonstrations on and off-campus Monday and Tuesday.

The promoters include the nation's major dissident groups—Chonminnyon (the National Alliance for Democratic Movement) and Chondaehyop (the National Alliance of Student Representatives).

They charged that the government's attempt to block the congress was anacronistic.

They said the congress would discuss how to implement the inter-Korean basic agreement, realise the national reunification and stop foreign intervention in Korean affairs.

The congress was to begin at Seoul's Yonsei University at 2 p.m. Wednesday with a debate on National Reunification, but the venue was changed to Konguk University at the last minute.

Police in Seoul arrested Tae Chae-chun, chairman of Seoul National University Student Committee, and three other Chondaehyop leaders Monday, have posted some 10,000 riot policemen around chungang university to ban access to the congress and are mobilizing 12,000 others across the capital to suppress street demonstrations.

Around 30,000 members of Chondaehyop will stage a number of rallies during the period despite the police roundup of its leadership, a spokesman said.

Political Leaders Agree To Form Committee

SK1108122792 Seoul YONHAP in English 0857 GMT 11 Aug 92

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 11 (YONHAP)—Two top ruling and opposition leaders agreed Tuesday [11 August] afternoon to form a special ad hoc committee to resolve pending political issues.

In their exclusive meeting at the National Assembly, Kim Yong-sam, executive chairman of the ruling Democratic Liberal Party, and Kim Tae-chung, co-head of the opposition Democratic Party, decided to operate the special committee until immediately before the opening of the regular Assembly session in September.

The special committee would tackle the possible revision of the political fund law and the presidential election law in addition to the controversial question of when to hold elections to choose the heads of local autonomous bodies.

The committee is to be headed by a ruling party solon and formed among the same numbers of ruling and opposition lawmakers.

A political source said that Kim Tae-chung agreed on the formation of the ad hoc body in return for Kim Yong-sam's pledge not to railroad an amendment to the local autonomy law featuring a postponement of local administrative unit head elections through the current special sitting or the upcoming regular session.

The two rival Kims also decided to hold the current special session only through Aug. 14 as originally planned to act on bills asking for parliamentary endorsement of the presidential appointments of a Supreme Court judge, the Audit and Inspection Board chairman and the secretary general of the National Assembly.

The two leaders agreed to have another meeting among them and Chung Ju-yung, head of the Unification National Party [English name is United People's Party, UPP], Wednesday morning to finally resolve the issues of the forming of the proposed ad hoc committee and normalizing the National Assembly.

Further on Agreement

SK1108123292 Seoul YONHAP in English 0914 GMT 11 Aug 92

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 11 (YONHAP)—Political leaders Kim Yong-sam and Kim Tae-chung, during their exclusive meeting Tuesday [11 August] afternoon, agreed to put off the selection of Assembly standing committee chairmen until the upcoming regular Assembly session in September.

The ruling Democratic Liberal Party [DLP] earlier resolved to select their chairmen during the current special sitting, but failed to do so due to opposition's resistence.

The floor leaders of the DLP and two opposition Democratic and Unification-National parties will meet Wednesday to discuss the future floor schedule.

An informed source said that at Tuesday's meeting, the two Kims failed to reach an accord on the fundamental issue of local elections.

Kim Tae-chung demanded elections for provincial governors and major city mayors within this year, but Kim Yong-sam kept rejecting the idea on the ground of economic reasons, the source said.

The two Kims agreed to form a special ad hoc committee among ruling and opposition lawmakers to review pending political issues while Kim Yong-sam gave word not to one-sidedly push ahead with an amendment to the local autonomy law.

DP Leader Discusses Meeting With UPP Leader

SK1308010892 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 12 Aug 92 p 2

[From the "Out and About" column: "Cordial Call"]

[Text] Kim Tae-chung was careful to avoid making his alienated opposition partner Chong Chu-yong unhappy before going into an exclusive meeting with ruling party leader Kim Yong-sam yesterday.

Kim Tae-chung, head of the main opposition Democratic Party [DP], called Chong, leader of the minor opposition United People's Party [UPP], in the morning to "hear his views," said a spokesman. The two Kims met later in the day to discuss breaking the parliamentary paralysis.

Chong was quoted as demanding that at least the local polls for administration chiefs in small cities, counties and wards be held within this year. Kim responded positively to the proposal, the spokesman said.

The ruling Democratic Liberal Party is promoting a bill postponing the local elections which should have taken place by June 30, this year.

The opposition parties had angrily protested the proposed postponement.

The spokesman said Kim Tae-chung and Chong had a cordial conversation on the telephone, Chong thanking Kim for the call, and Kim expressing appreciation of Chong's friendly posture since the meeting of the three party leaders.

On Monday [10 August], a senior DP official called a top UPP official to apologize for the exclusive meeting of the two Kims.

Meanwhile, Chong said a breakup of the meeting would work against the two Kims' presidential campaigns.

Chong noted that Kim Yong-sam was under some pressure "from within his ruling party" to change his hard-line position on the local election issue.

National Assembly Holds Session, Passes Proposal

SK1208085692 Seoul YONHAP in English 0803 GMT 12 Aug 92

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 12 (YONHAP)—Following more than one month of fruitless wrangling, the National Assembly met in plenary session Wednesday [12 August] and passed a proposal to form a special committee to help break the political impasse.

The assembly also approved the government appointment of Kim Yong-chun as head of the Board of Audit and Inspection, Choe Chong-yong as a supreme court justice, and Yi Kwang-no as the National Assembly's secretary general.

These parliamentary actions were taken after top leaders of the three political parties agreed to normalize the Assembly, which had been idled since late June over the timing of local elections.

In a meeting Wednesday morning, Kim Yong-sam of the ruling Democratic Liberal Party [DLP], Kim Tae-chung of the main opposition Democratic Party [DP], and Chong Chu-yong of the Unification National Party [UNP, officially renamed United People's Party] decided to form the 18-member special Political Committee to discuss the election and other pending political issues.

The agreement, which some said was inspired by Korean triumph in the Olympic marathon, quickly restored normalcy to the National Assembly.

An extraordinary session of the Assembly was unilaterally convened by the ruling party Aug. 1 and raised a specter of possible physical clashes between ruling and opposition party representatives.

Lawmakers decided Wednesday to wind up the crippled 158th extraordinary session of the Assembly on Friday.

The 14th National Assembly, which was inaugurated on June 29, could not manage to conduct any parliamentary business over a period of 40 days over the issue of local elections, postponed by the government and the ruling party to beyond 1992.

The opposition parties, especially the Democratic Party, had refused to attend the National Assembly unless the DLP and the government agreed to hold the local elections within this year.

A compromise was worked out, however, at a meeting Tuesday evening between the two Kims when the ruling party agreed that it would not railroad a bill through the Assembly amending the local election law, sources said. The agreement by the two Kims was approved by the UNP's Chong Chu-yong Wednesday morning.

The three party leaders decided that they would form the special Political Committee in the Assembly, represented by nine lawmakers each from the ruling and opposition parties, to help resolve the local election issue and discuss possible reforms of the presidential election law and system as well as other pending political questions.

Specifically, the special committee, expected to be chaired by the DLP's Rep. So Chung-hwa, will work to prevent vote rigging or abuse of power in the presidential election by introducing an amendment to the election law and reforming the election system.

The special committee will also form three subcommittees to deal with the local elections, the presidential election and other political issues.

Meanwhile, unconfirmed reports said that Kim Yong-sam and Kim Tae-chung, in their exclusive meeting on Tuesday, agreed to hold at least one of the two local elections—either elections of provincial governors and large city mayors, or elections of county chiefs, mayors of smaller cities and heads of wards in large cities—within this year.

The two Kims were also said to have agreed on the timing for the formation of the National Assembly's standing committees.

Foreign Ministry Announces New Appointments

SK1208003292 Seoul YONHAP in English 0007 GMT 12 Aug 92

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 12 (YONHAP)—The Foreign Ministry appointed Yu Myong-whan, deputy director-general of North American Affairs Bureau, as new ministry spokesman Wednesday [12 August].

He replaces Cho Won-il who was named director-general of International Economic Affairs Bureau.

The ministry named Hong Chung-pyo, a researcher at the ministry's Institute of Foreign Affairs and National Security (IFANS), director-general of International Trade Bureau.

Pae Chin, also from IFANS, will replace Yuo Myong-whan.

DLP Dispute Over Campaign Post Continues

SK1208011192 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 12 Aug 92 p 2

[From the "Out and About" column: "DLP (Democratic Liberal Party) Campaign Manager"]

[Text] The ruling Democratic Liberal Party [DLP] appears to be embroiled in an intraparty dispute over who should become the party's chief campaign manager for the December presidential election.

Nonmainstreamers like Reps. Yi Chong-chan, Pak Chol-on and Yi Han-tong support Pak Tae-chun, a party co-chairman, as campaigning chief, arguing that the co-chairman is needed to foster party unity which is essential to winning the coming presidential election.

Those nonmainstreamers say Pak, also the long-standing chairman of the mighty Pohang Iron and Steel Co., can collect large amounts of campaign funds.

Co-chairman Pak, 64, who once led the DLP's largest faction, threw his support behind Rep. Yi Chong-chan in the party's May presidential nomination race. Yi boycotted the race just two days before the national convention, accusing President No Tae-u of unfairly taking sides with Kim Yong-sam, the party's executive chairman.

Followers of Kim Chong-pil, another co-chairman who worked for Kim Yong-sam in the nomination race, in the meantime, contend that their mentor should lead the party's presidential campaign, saying that he will succeed Kim Yong-sam as executive chairman in a Central Standing Committee meeting Aug. 28. Pak Tae-chun will remain as co-chairman.

Cho Yong-chik, the party's vice spokesman fiercely loyal to Kim Chong-pil, denounced the nonmainstreamers for trying to promote their own goals, and not those of the party.

DLP Inaugurates 33-Member Platform Committee

SK1108062692 Seoul YONHAP in English 0246 GMT 11 Aug 92

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 11 (YONHAP)—The ruling Democratic Liberal Party (DLP) inaugurated a 33-member platform committee Tuesday [11 August] for the presidential election.

Its chairman is Hwang In-song, head of the DLP policy-making committee.

DLP executive chairman Kim Yong-sam, the party's candidate for president, handed the members of the committee their letters of appointment and asked them to draw up campaign promises that would help give him victory in the December election.

The committee will have four subcommittees and a working-level task force.

'Dissident' Kim Kun-tae Released From Prison

SK1208033092 Seoul YONHAP in English 0305 GMT 12 Aug 92

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 12 (YONHAP)—Noted dissident Kim Kun-tae walked free Wednesday [12 August] after serving a two-year sentence for violating the National Security Law.

The winner of the 1987 Robert Kennedy Human Rights Award was released from prison in the southern city of Hongsong, South Chungchong Province, according to Chonminnyon, the National Alliance for Democratic Movement.

A former member of the standing committee of the alliance, Kim was arrested in May 1990 for leading anti-government protests.

Trading Firms Told To End Irregular Financing

SK0808045292 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 8 Aug 92 p 8

[Text] Importers of oil and raw materials will be given a grace period to phase out their use of irregular import financing schemes even after Korea implements the new foreign exchange regulation next month.

A Ministry of Finance official said the new foreign exchange rule, to be effective from September 1, will strictly ban Korean traders from financing their import bills from foreign exporters beyond the authorized period of 60-90 days—60 days for pure imports and 90 days for imports of raw materials for export purposes.

MOF seeks to root out the unorthodox import financing practices in an attempt to slow money supply growth and stabilize inflation.

Importers of oil and raw materials have long colluded with foreign exporters to buy foreign commodities on credit for as long as 150 days, which is against the current rule banning the import financing period beyond 90 days.

Korean trading firms and oil importers have asked foreign exporters to send the import bill "as late as possible" even if commodities have already flowed into Korea and sold to domestic consumers. Korean importers used the scheme to bypass high funding cost in Korea and to enjoy foreign exporter's financing of imports.

In worst cases, Korean firms paid back import bill long after selling foreign goods to local consumes and deposited the proceeds into the domestic financial institutions to take advantage of a wide interest rate gap between domestic and foreign interest rates. The interest gap between domestic and foreign countries is as wide as 10 percent.

In addition to buying foreign goods on a deferred payment basis, they used foreign money for their operational funds.

Even though the Korean currency has been depreciating against the dollar, high interest rate here was enough to encourage local importers to use import proceeds for the domestic investment and high-yielding deposits before paying the import bill to foreign exporters.

Although the government has long known such irregular import financing practices, it has not taken any action because it was regards as an international practice.

But from September 1, the Finance Ministry and the Bank of Korea will crack down on importers using the import financing for more than 90 days.

Trading houses and oil importers argue that the government's action might squeeze their cash flow problem and put upward pressure on money market rates.

It is estimated that Korean general trading firms and oil refineries may not use 1-2 billion dollars due to the strict application of the new foreign exchange rule from next month.

To help them ease the sudden cash crunch, the Finance Ministry said it will give firms enough time to adjust to the new foreign exchange regulation. It does not say how long the grace period will be, adding that the matter will be finalized soon.

But MOF will not change its policy of harshly dealing with irregular use of import financing by Korean trading firms and oil refineries.

Foreign exporters say that the restriction on the import financing period may potentially restrict Korea's imports. But MOF officials said the latest action is aimed at curbing money supply growth, slow inflation and possibly use additional funds for financing cash-short small-and medium-sized firms.

Machinery Imports Up First Half Over Last Year

SK0708014092 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 7 Aug 92 p 8

[Text] Machinery imports amounted to $10.1 billion in the first half, up 4.5 percent from the same period last year, the Ministry of Trade and Industry said yesterday.

At this rate imports would reach $25 billion by the year-end, $2 billion less than expected, ministry officials said. They attributed the dwindling import increase rate to less investment in equipment by manufacturers.

By category, imports of airplane and car engines rose 35 percent to $1,098 million in the first half over the same period last year, and plane imports were up 23 percent to $1,313 million because of route expansion.

Imports of parts notched up 15 percent to $3,052 million amid sluggish assembling business.

While imports from the country's biggest machinery supplier, Japan, plunged 9.2 percent to $3.4 billion, imports from the United States went up 18.2 percent to $3.2 billion.

Korean makers turn to the United States for large-scale imports such as equipment for airplanes and semiconductors, the officials said.

Textiles Drop to 21 Percent of Exports

SK0808064392 Seoul YONHAP in English 0133 GMT 8 Aug 92

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 8 (YONHAP)—Textile exports reached 7.08 billion U.S. dollars in the first half of this year, accounting for 21.3 percent of Korea's total exports of 36.7 billion dollars, industry sources said Saturday [8 August].

Textile's share was 5.9 percentage points down from 27.2 percent in 1982 and 0.3 percentage points down from 21.6 percent last year.

This is attributed to increased labor costs, trade pressure from the United States and a flagging work ethic that has weakened price competitiveness along with a worsening shortage of manpower, the sources said.

Investment Trust Firms Bailed Out With Loan

SK0808061092 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 8 Aug 92 p 8

[Text] The government and the ruling Democratic Liberal Party [DLP], in a desperate effort to prop up the ailing Seoul stock market, yesterday decided to grant 2.9 trillion won (about $3.7 billion) in soft loans to debt-stricken investment trust firms Monday [10 August].

In a hurriedly arranged ruling-cabinet party meeting, participants agreed to implement extension of special loans from the central bank to investment trust companies Monday without the National Assembly's prior approval.

The Ministry of Finance earlier planned to extend the special loans to investment trust firms after receiving approval at the ongoing session of the National Assembly.

The action came at a time when the Korean stock market is continuing to plunge, sending the broad-based composite stock price index well below the psychological Maginot Line of 500 Wednesday.

DLP lawmakers, headed by No In-hwan, chairman of the National Assembly Finance Committee, also requested that the government map out a package of powerful measures to bail out the slumping stock market.

Among the bail-out steps under consideration are the issuance of stock market stabilization bonds, downward adjustment of the face value of listed stocks, active stock purchase by a slew of pensions and funds, and the extension of taxational support for the inheritance of stocks.

In response to the lawmaker's demands, Minister of Finance Yi Yong-man said the ministry is working out comprehensive market boosting measures to improve investment sentiment and expand the stock purchasing power of institutional investors.

Minister Yi also said the government is seriously considering lowering bank interest rates in a move to strengthen the competitiveness of domestic enterprises and eventually boost their stock prices.

To normalize the operation of investment trust companies and stabilize stock prices, the government announced May 27 the grant of 2.9 trillion won in special loans to the three debt-stricken investment trust firms—Korea, Daehan, and Citizens.

The emergency loans, to be offered by the Bank of Korea, will carry an annual interest rate of 3 percent, compared with more than 10 percent for regular loans, resulting in a sharp reduction of interest burden and a reduction in their massive stock selling pressure.

As of the end of July, the three investment trust firms' borrowings amounted to 6.35 trillion won on an outstanding basis, an increase of 280 billion won from the end of May.

* Financial Institutions Submit Reform Agenda

922C0212A Seoul CHUGAN MAEGYONG in Korean 22 Jul 92 pp 42-45

[Article by reporter Yi Che-kyong: "Financial Institutions Loudly Demand Lifting of Unreasonable Restrictions"]

[Text] "We have been bruised so much because of their turf war. Hope they will not tie our hands and feet."

The grudge against the Finance Ministry and the Bank of Korea has reached its extremity among banking institutions. The prevailing feeling in the banking community is that banks have put up with it until now as far as they could, but will no longer remain silent.

Under all sorts of government-imposed regulations, the domestic banks have been unable to operate their funds as freely as foreign banks do, while being forced to pay penalties, provide support to investment trust companies, and do other sundry jobs. Banks cannot even set interest rates freely, although rates have been liberalized on paper. If they try to increase borrowing, they have to go through special investigations over and over again.

Within the Finance Ministry, the Treasury, Insurance, Securities, and Tax Systems Bureaus have conflicting interests and are showing off their muscles in an attempt to shield their turf. Caught in this rivalry, banks are rendered powerless. The banking industry is supposed to have been privatized. But the right to enforce personnel administration is in the hands of the Finance Ministry. That is why banks have to be silent even when they have so many complaints.

That is not all. Banks suffer because of the turf war between the Finance Ministry and the Bank of Korea and are forced to stay stagnant, unable to grow. No wonder our banks cannot but fall behind their competitors in the middle of the worldwide banking trend toward globalization, expanded scale, and specialization. When you meet bank officials, they have so many complaints that it will take many hours to air them all.

As a matter of fact, this is readily substantiated by an examination of each of the items in the "Recommendations for Financial Deregulation" submitted to the Finance Ministry by banks.

A cursory examination of the 215 items—which are divided into seven sections: operation and management, borrowing, lending, foreign exchanges, trust (securities), tax, and others—is sufficient to show how much the banks has had to suffer from the outside controls.

"The government is advocating small government while giving lip service to easing administrative controls. But if the present type of financial controls should continue, it would endanger the national economy," said a city bank executive who wished to remain anonymous. This statement illustrates the sense of crisis many banks feel, the feeling that they cannot be left neglected any more.

According to some critics, it is the banks that suffer, but they have to keep their complaints to themselves and remain silent because the Finance Ministry holds their jugular veins. The academic community also is said to refrain from airing their complaints openly. The Financial Development Council and the Finance and Currency Management Commission are reportedly playing the role of muffling the voices of the academic community. The reason is that a Finance and Currency Management Council member, who is entitled to a monthly salary of over 2 million won and rides in a chauffeur-driven car, cannot afford to let any complaint be aired openly. Most of the Financial Development Council members are likewise trying very hard to keep their jobs.

The "Financial Deregulation Promotion Committee" established in the Finance Ministry on 5 June is putting the final touches to the agenda for deregulation through different working groups, namely, the bank, security, and insurance teams. It plans tentatively to determine the agenda by the end of July and push for its implementation item-by-item beginning on 1 August.

Everyone hopes that the Finance Ministry and the Bank of Korea will stop their turf war and push the task of deregulation always mindful of how to develop the financial industry.

"Recommendations for Financial Deregulation" Submitted to the Finance Ministry by Banks

A. Operation and Management

1. Assurance of autonomy in banking operations. 2. Expansion of the boundary of banking business. 3. Overall [pimyongsijok] direct control for currency management. 4. Modification of the key indexes used in currency control. 5. Improvement of the payment reserve system. 6. Control of Interest rates in the primary sector of the financial industry. 7. Interest restrictions related to the Bank of Korea's control of liquidity. 8. Keeping in secret the Bank of Korea's liquidity adjustment standards for banks. 9. Revitalization of the call market. 10. Partial revision of the management guidance standards—control of fixed assets for business use. 11. Partial revision of the management guidance standards—abolition of the expense ratio. 12. Evaluation of the business of city banks by the Office of Bank Supervision [OBS]. 13. Standards for setting aside legal as well as special reserves. 14. Insuring autonomy in buying and selling of securities. 15. Requirement to submit detailed statements on the adjustment made with regard to the profit and loss of overseas branches. 16. Control over the capital increase of city banks. 17. Improving the procedure for the revision of the by-laws. 18. Tentative authorization required for establishing or shutting up offices of financial institutions. 19. Increasing the fixed number of shops allowed to be established (T/O). 20. Bringing the issuance of special banking permits (special approval) under uniform standards. 21. Single window for handling applications of foreign-exchange banks for permits to establish overseas branches. 22. Standard for office sizes. 23. Standards for operating small automated offices (sub-branches). 24. Standards for relocating sub-branches (small automated offices). 25. Auxiliary conditions for establishing field offices. 26. Permission for sub-branch offices to become branch offices. 27. A system whereby each branch chief is allowed to have his own jurisdiction and responsibility. 28. A separate profit and loss statement for each office under the independent accounting system as stipulated by the Office of Bank Supervision (OBS). 29. Lifting business restrictions on local banks. 30. Upward adjustment of the maximum amount of shares of an affiliated company that local banks are allowed to possess. 31. No window guidance for a bank which owns less than 10 percent of the stocks of another corporation.

B. Borrowing

33. Limiting the number of banks handling time and savings deposits for housing funds. 34. Limiting the maximum amount of savings deposits and free savings deposits. 35. Limiting the maximum amount of negotiable certificates of deposits (CD's). 36. Application of the first-in, first-out [FIFO] method on free savings deposits. 37. Transaction in money market certificates (MMC's). 38. Restrictions on the cover bill system [a cover bill is a derivative of trade bills and commercial paper] in the primary banking industry. 39. Improvement on the borrowing system. 40. Sanctions against derivative deposits. 41. Restrictions on deposits made by farm and fishing households to accumulate a sizable sum of money. 42. Consolidation of similar deposit accounts. 43. A provision providing for exceptions to the preservation of secrecy of deposits. 44. Preferential time installment deposit system for household accounts. 45. Granting banks the capacity to act as a lead contractor in soliciting long-term deposits from workers. 46. Making more people eligible for installment deposits to accumulate a sizable some of money. 47. Individual check-guarantee identification card system. 48. Regulating the maximum limit of credit card usage. 49. No offsetting of delinquent credit card loans by deposits. 50. Provision of

approval for credit card business. 51. Limiting the maximum amount of credit card fees and other usage rates. 52. Simplification of the red tape in evaluating applications for the title of "outstanding depository institution" on Savings Day. 53. Charging of fees and setting them realistically. 54. Revision of the accounting standards. 55. Regulating the effort of individual banks to install an independent homebanking system. 56. A system of prior report in developing knew products. 57. Lack of a system whereby the developer of a new product or service is granted a monopoly right. 58. Permission for mutual firms to handle tax-deductible general savings accounts. 59. Liberalization of interest rates on mutual accounts withdrawn before maturity. 60. Relaxation of the enforcement regulations for the Credit Card Act.

C. Lending

61. Reduction of the range of real estate subject to restrictions on acquiring collaterals from small and medium enterprises. 62. Regulating interest rates on borrowing and lending. 63. Restriction of loans to households. 64. Restrictions on the possession of real estate for business use. 65. Inadequate protection of claims against collaterals in redevelopment areas. 66. Removal of the requirement to submit supporting documents for rediscountable bills. 67. Expansion of the scope of bills used as collaterals in lending to banking institutions as stipulated in Article 69 of the General Banking Law, and an end to the indiscriminate application of the article. 68. "Approval for real estate acquisition and investigation of its actual usage" associated with controls over lending to a group of affiliated enterprises. 69. Window guidance against reducing on paper the [daily] balance of overdraft and other demand loans by offsetting it with bills of other banks. 70. Limit to operating funds for the creation of CD's. 71. Autonomy in entrusting the Adjustment Corporation to collect delinquent loans and sell real estate for non-business use. 72. Preparation of measures to dispose of nonperforming loans. 73. Improvement on the credit information system. 74. Expansion of household loans by local banks. 75. Charging assessment fees for collaterals. 76. Expansion of the scope of liabilities for guarantee stipulated in letters of guarantee. 77. Investigating the assets of would-be defaulters simultaneously with their taxes. 78. Improving the system of contribution to the trust guarantee fund. 79. Fairness in determining the ratio of obligatory lending to small and medium enterprises and applying sanctions against violators. 80. Improving the procedures for approving real estate acquisition from, or investment in, affiliated enterprises. 81. Discounting special trade bills with the CD issuance fund as a source of financing. 82. Omitting an investigation and conformation of real estate in the debtor's place of register when his assets are investigated. 83. Window guidance on the rate of increase in loans to main corporations of conglomerates. 84. Investigation of violations of the "Regulations on the Lending Operation of Banking Institutions" issued by the Office of National Tax Administration. 85. Supplementing the auction procedures with an appeals system. 86. Improvement on the method of levying the consolidated land tax on real estate acquired by banking institutions through foreclosure. 87. Abolition of the corporate liquidation procedure and supplementing the system of application for reorganization. 88. Request to city banks for assistance in making special-purpose loans. 89. Extension of the term of long-term bank loans. 90. Clear delineation of the scope of wages entitled to the highest- priority over all other claims. 91. Lending to participants in the workers' long-term savings deposit program. 92. Burden of policy-based lending. 93. Improvement of borrowing methods in cases banks borrow money from overseas institutions. 94. Regulating mortgage loans to small and medium enterprises. 95. Improving the method of asset solvency classification for enterprises undergoing the liquidation process. 96. Allowing banking institutions to accept bonds guaranteed by other banks. 97. Expansion of the Bank of Korea's financial support related to trade bill discounting. 98. Simplification of the trade financing business. 99. Improvement of the method of obtaining mortgage in plant fund lending.

D. Foreign Exchanges/International Financing

100. Abolition of the prior notification system in establishing an office to handle foreign exchange business. 101. Regulating the determination of foreign exchange handling fees and its implementation. 102. Allowing collection of fees on government-commissioned transactions. 103. Allowing foreign currency holdings to be included in the foreign exchange reserve. 104. Regulation of the use of won-denominated traveler's checks by nonresidents. 105. Limiting dispatch of employees to the customer's office to provide money changing service. 106. Revision of the regulations relating to the inspection of the money changing business. 107. Improving the follow-up management of blanket export permits. 108. Follow-up management of import permits. 109. Preparation of a guideline on how to handle cases where no reserve is set up for the settlement of bills issued against goods imported on a deferred payment basis. 110. A system of approval and authorization in cases where a resident seeks to acquire stocks and shares of an overseas corporation and banking institution. 111. Expansion of the scope of foreign currency-denominated payment guarantees to provide security for credit to overseas branches of domestic enterprises or overseas corporations. 112. Restrictions on the business of overseas corporate banking institutions. 113. An Overseas credit system. 114. Regulation of long-term financing. 115. Limiting the number of base currencies used in the determination of exchange rates between different currencies. 116. Controlling oversold positions. 117. Improving the public notification method for the selling rates of different currencies. 118. Inclusion of deposits made for forward exchange transactions in the of uses of overseas lending. 119. Allowing over-the-counter transactions in interest and currency options. 120. Certification of the auxiliary expenses paid by foreign currency-denominated bond issuers. 121. A notification or after-the-fact report system for the issuance of short-term

Euro-commercial bills. 122. Regulating med- and long-term foreign currency loans. 123. Lifting of the requirement to apply for approval of the purposes of the loan when an overseas branch of a domestic bank participates in a syndicated loan to an overseas resident. 124. Limitation to participation in syndicated lending. 125. Allowing banks to participate in the issuance of foreign currency-denominated bonds as lead managers. 126. Application for the approval of the finance minister in cases where an overseas branch of a local bank makes loans or offers credit to a local resident in our country. 127. A system for certifying one's competence to be party to a contractual obligation. 128. Improving the system whereby the bad debts of overseas branches are allowed to be counted as a loss. 129. Revision of the system whereby an acceptance or purchase of foreign currency-denominated overseas securities issued by a resident is entered in the offshore account. 130. Limit to offshore financial transactions. 131. Revision of the standards used in auditing overseas branches by the Bank of Korea and the OBS. 132. Too many written or on-line reports that banks are required to submit to the Bank of Korea when they handle foreign exchange transactions entrusted to them.

E. Trust/Securities

133. Inadequate enforcement regulations concerning the issuance of bank debentures. 134. Relaxation of controls over the issuance and underwriting of private bonds. 135. Allowing banks to handle group retirement trust (insurance). 136. Lowering the ratio of currency stability bonds required to buy to the amount of corporate money trust holdings. 137. Relaxation of restrictions on trust asset management. 138. Relaxation of the dual regulation of installment savings (special- purpose installment trust). 139. Providing tax benefits to long-term trust customers. 140. Permitting unit trust funds within a syndicated trust. 141. Relaxation of interest rate regulation on trust management accounts. 142. Relaxation of the guideline for public fund management by financial institutions. 143. Relaxation of the licensing system for banks' securities business. 144. Restrictions on withdrawing deposits of company stocks owned by its employees. 145. Allocation of grain purchase fund bonds. 146. The Bank of Korea's buying and selling operation of government-issued or government-guaranteed bills. 147. Approval of the ceilings on the issues of development trust beneficiary certificates and bearer beneficiary certificates. 148. Regulation of the term and yield of trusts. 149. Adjustment of the rates of yield for money trusts withdrawn before maturity. 150. Permitting overseas and domestic issues of junior bonds/obligatory conversion bonds to increase the equity ratio of banks and diversify their equity capital. 151. Submission of fund-raising plans for increasing paid-in capital, etc. 152. Permitting window sale of national and public bonds. 153. Expansion of the range of securities operation. 154. Improving the method of determining the amount of new stocks to be issued when the amount of paid-in capital is increased. 155. Permission for mutual financing firms to handle money trusts and conversion bonds.

F. Tax

156. Constructive determination of the time the tax is collected at the source. 157. Exclusion of interest payment from the computation of the loss. 158. Going through the head of the tax office which has jurisdiction over the branch when a tax payment certificate is needed. 159. Increasing the maximum deductible amount on the tax-deductible general deposit-book account. 160. System of tax withholding at financial institutions. 161. Method of levying the consolidated land tax on collaterals acquired by the bank through foreclosure. 162. Scope of a technological development reserve fund. 163. Section 2, Article 146 of the Income Tax Law (providing for a constructive determination of the time the interest income is paid). 164. Provision of Section 3, Article 23 of the Inheritance Law. 165. Cessation of double taxation on banking licenses. 166. Collection of the tax on reverted claims of banking institutions at the source. 167. Discrimination in treatment between city banks and national policy-based banks through a heavier registry tax levyed on the former in establishing a branch in a large city. 168. Exclusion of interest income from trusts other than individual and money trusts in the computation of the total taxable income.

169. Regulation requiring each bank unit to handle business relating to tax withholding. 170. Collection, by the cities and counties with jurisdiction over bank branches, of the resident tax which should be part of the corporate tax. 171. Cities and counties with jurisdiction over bank branches levy the consolidated land tax. 172. Letting each bank branch to handle the business of reporting and paying the education tax. 173. Levying the tax on the amount of the successful bid when real estate is put to auction. 174. Permitting autonomous repayment of loans for debt consolidation and industrial rationalization. 175. Easing the corporate tax burden of city banks which are allowed to increase their capital. 176. Abolition of the education tax levyed on the banking and insurance business. 177. Reduction of the expense incurred in the settlement of a mortgage. 178. Relaxation of the revenue stamp requirement for credit transactions. 179. Requesting the Office of National Tax Administration and the Home Ministry to provide assistance when a tax audit is made. 180. Simultaneous application of the overall ceiling system recommended in computing the indirect foreign tax paid and computing the maximum allowable tax credit on the foreign tax paid. 181. Authorizing the presidents of the Bank of Korea and the OBS chairman to let banking institutions write off bad debts. 182. Increasing the basic ceiling on expense account spending under the corporate tax law. 183. Recognizing the expenses incurred from soliciting installment trusts as a loss item. 184. Abolition of the provision giving priority to the tax claims on collaterals. 185. Levying the securities transaction tax on the

transfer of stocks which fall under the category of a trust asset. 186. Revision of the ROK-UK agreement for the prevention of double taxation recommended.

G. Others

187. Removal of the requirement for the inspection expense to be borne by the inspected. 188. Adjustment of the definition of business entities subject to OBS inspection. 189. Increasing the manpower in inspection authorities. 190. Improvement of the inspection procedures including that for requesting the submission of materials to be inspected. 191. various extra work related to inspection. 192. Reports on the actions taken to correct the matters pointed out by the inspector. 193. System whereby the attention of banking institutions is called on certain matters. 194. Too frequent inspections of specific business offices. 195. Easing of security checks and inspections of banking institutions by outside authorities. 196. Auditing transactions handled by individual employees, while they are on leave. 197. Operation of a uniform compensation system for the auditing of banking operation. 198. Pushing for simplification of various financial statements that are required to be made public. 199. Adjustment to the system of rotation for employees with a long service record. 200. Ratio of those who rendered meritorious services to the state and whom banks are obligated to hire. 201. Readjusting the ratio of the handicapped hired in each category of business as stipulated in the law on promoting their placement. 202. Method of computing the length of service for employees working on emergency security duties. 203. Restricting executives of banking institutions to serve on the board of directors in their subsidiaries. 204. Wage gaps. 205. Refraining from indirect intervention when wage negotiations are under way between management labor. 206. Indirect control of overtime pay. 207. Duration of preservation of voucher files. 208. Making the administrative postal service for civil affairs available in requesting the transcription of full copies or excerpts of resident registrations. 209. Exercise controls in order to secure the secrecy of information associated with the use of facsimile. 210. Paper work related to the national pension program (the acquisition and loss of the qualification, and the exclusion and reinstatement of contributions, etc). 211. Improving the screening and mediation process relative to the introduction and installation of central processing units (CPU's). 212. Investigation aimed at tracing the source of deposits. 213. Giving an advanced notice on any plan to legislate a measure to include banking institutions in the application of the individual secrecy protection law. 214. Repayment of the money advanced to the National Agricultural Cooperatives Federation [NACF] in its fertilizer and agricultural chemicals account with banks. 215. Timing for making consolidated financial statements public.

* North's Key Technocrats Profiled

922C0215A Seoul CHUGAN CHOSON in Korean 2 Aug 92 pp 20-22

[Article by reporter An Hui-chang: "Chon Pyong-ho and Han Song-yong Have Real Power as Party Secretaries in Charge of the Economy"]

[Text] North Korea is ruled by the party. Accordingly, each aspect of social life functions under the control of the Workers Party [WPK].

The economy is no exception. The personages with the real authority to plan and adjust the North Korean economy are the members of the party secretariat who are in charge of economic affairs. The economic-related committees and ministries of the State Administration Council execute economic tasks under the direction of these secretaries.

Vice Premier Kim Tal-hyon, who recently visited Seoul, has the titles of "vice premier" and "chairman of the External Economic Committee." Therefore, at first sight his position appears to be an equivalent of our "deputy prime minister and concurrently minister of the Economic Planning Board", but in reality is far below our vice minister rank.

Currently, the WPK secretaries in charge of economic affairs are Chon Pyong-ho, 68, heavy industry), Han Song-yong (65, machine and metal industries, Pak Nam-ki (64, planning), and So Kwan-hui (66, agriculture). Of these four, Chon and Han are believed to be the ones who have real power because only these two are concurrently members of the Political Bureau, North Korea's power center.

Chon Pyong-ho, who became a party secretary in charge of the heavy industry in December 1986, is a veteran of party organizational work with 30 years of experience. He began to work in the party's organizational department in 1960. The fact that Chon, an organizational veteran, took over economic affairs is clearly indicative of the weight he has inside the North Korean power center, for "organization" and "economy" are the key areas in North Korea.

Chon, son born of a poor peasant family in Musan, North Hamgyong Province, graduated from Kim Il-song University after finishing Mangyongdae Revolutionary Institute as a bereaved child of a fallen revolutionary. He is now said to be devoting himself heart and soul to developing North Korea's automobile industry.

Hong Song-nam Soon Promoted After Arrest

Han Song-yong is known as the number-one man in the machine industry in North Korea. He is taking the initiative in pushing Kim Chong-il's pet program of converting the heavy industry into light industry. According to some analysts, Kim Chong-il made him become a candidate member of the Political Bureau and party secretary in 1988 in order to back him up in this program.

The other economic bureaucrats among the vice premiers who attract attention are Hong Song-nam (67) and Kim Hwan (61) besides Kim Tal-hyon. Hong, a very progressive type, complained about North Korea's economic difficulties at the 12th Plenum of the Sixth WPK Central Committee in 1987. His criticism provided a momentum for North Korea to carry out joint ventures with foreign firms and introduce foreign technologies.

He said that the goals of the second [seven-year] economic plan which began in 1978 had not been attained yet even in 1986, two years after the plan period ended, and that the people were suffering because of the failure to solve the problems of food, clothing, and shelter.

Hong was arrested as expected. But thanks to Kim Il-song's consideration, he was soon released from jail and promoted to member of the Political Bureau and first vice premier.

Hong, a native of Wonsan, graduated from Kim Il-song University and became the first North Korean to study in Prague School of Engineering, Czechoslovakia, where he majored in mechanical engineering.

Kim Hwan is the son of Kim Hyok, who is regarded as a model hero in North Korea. He is known as a great authority in the chemical industry. Kim Hyok was a comrade in arms of Kim Il-song when the latter engaged in partisan activities in the 1930's. He succeeded in rescuing Kim Il-song in a battle against Japanese troops, but he himself was captured and shot to death.

After completing his studies in Karl Marx School of Engineering in East Germany, he returned home in 1961 and became a research fellow at the Chemical Industry Research Institute. Subsequently he became a professor at Hamhung College of Chemical Engineering and worked on other jobs before beginning his bureaucratic career in 1968 as minister of textile industry. He became a member of the Political Bureau in 1980, but was soon relieved of this post. He has retained his position until now as vice premier since 1983, however. The prevailing view among analysts is that his role will increase in the future as North Korea strives to develop light industry.

The twin pillars leading the foreign trade sector in the economic field are Kim Tal-hyon (51), chairman of the External Economic Committee, and Kim Chong-u (50), vice minister of external economic affairs.

Chairman Kim Tal-yon is President Kim Il-song's second cousin's son. He has been in his current position since June 1988, serving as North Korea's contact point in economic contacts with foreign countries. It was during the international conference on the Tumen River basin development project held in Pyongyang in May that participants in the conference had an opportunity to have a glimpse of his personality, the man who used to be known to the public as vice president of the Academy of Sciences.

Judging from what our participants in the conference said about him, Kim Tal-hyon is open-hearted and a good talker and has a bossy temperament. He admitted without hesitation that the North Korean economy is in difficulty. Referring to the riots by black people in the United States, he was quoted as saying, "Socialist countries are experiencing economic difficulties while capitalist countries are having social problems; so let us on each side do our best." Reportedly, he answered foreign reporters' questions candidly and to the point, and thus showed the new face of North Korean bureaucracy.

"The reason for setting a free economic zone is our survival. Only few countries are seeking to follow a socialist model. At this time when the world is changing, opening a new free trade zone is a wise thing to do," said Kim Tal-hyon. In the past this kind of frank statement was hardly expected from any North Korean bureaucrat.

He took an elite track by studying in Kim Il-song University and then in Moscow University. When Mun Son-myong, Kim U-chung, and other South Korean personages visited North Korea, he acted as their counterpart. It appears certain that he will play an important role in future inter-Korean negotiations.

Kim Chong-u, vice minister of external economic affairs, like Kim Tal-hyon, is President Kim Il-song's relative. He, son of the president's aunt, has been very active in external affairs since he assumed his current post in 1982. Leading economic delegations, he visited the Soviet Union and many European countries to conduct trade diplomacy. His face has been familiar to us as a North Korean representative to the inter-Korean high-level talks. The general consensus of our representatives who met him is that he is a man of flexible and rational personality. Maybe because he is President Kim Il-song's relative, he talks freely and without reservation.

Kim Chong-u, Contact Man in Trade With West; Chong Song-nam, Expert in Trade With Third World

For instance, when Kim Chong-u was visiting Seoul to attend North-South talks, he was said to grumble, "the talks are not progressing smoothly because of politicians." After graduating from the department of political economics of Kim Il-song University, he worked as president of Cheil Equipment Company, a kind of trading firm, for three years beginning in 1979.

If Vice Minister Kim Chong-u is the contact man in trade with Western countries, Chong Song-nam (64), minister of external economic affairs, is the trade expert mainly in charge of trade with Middle East and African countries.

Chong, born in Pyongyang, graduated from Kim Il-song University. He started on his career track in May 1962 as director of the Scientific and Technological Cooperation

Bureau, the State Planning Committee. He became vice chairman of the External Economic Committee under the State Administration Council in March 1968. He has since then worked in this field as a veteran bureaucrat. He assumed his current position of minister of external economic affairs in August 1974. While also involved in trade with the Soviet Union and Bulgaria and other East European countries, Chong is said to have been very active in economic diplomacy directed mainly toward Third-World nonaligned countries, such as Libya, Angola, Ethiopia, Tanzania, and Bangladesh. In this capacity, he has contributed to securing raw material supplies for North Korea and expanding its foreign trade.

As a result, he enjoys the full confidence of President Kim. When the president visited China (in April 1975) and East Europe (in May 1975), Chong accompanied him. In June 1980 he visited South Yemen as President Kim's special envoy. Last year he visited Nigeria in June leading an economic delegation and Libya as a special government envoy in August.

The man who has no position in the party secretariat or the State Administration Council but cannot be counted out as insignificant among North Korean bureaucrats is Kang Song-san, responsible secretary of the North Hamgyong provincial party committee.

He, a native of Kyongsong, is regarded as a key figure among the graduates of Mangyongdae Revolutionary Institute. He was placed on a career track when he became responsible secretary of the Pyongyang municipal party committee in 1970. He became a vice premier of the State Administration Council in 1977 and was elected to the Political Bureau in 1980. After becoming premier of the State Administration Council in January 1984, he attempted to undertake economic reform, for instance, by pushing for an enactment of a joint venture law. His effort to legislate a joint venture law got nowhere because of the opposition of the conservatives, however. He was relieved of his post as premier and appointed as responsible secretary of the North Hamgyong provincial party committee in March 1988.

In those days, some looked upon the replacement of Kang as a demotion brought about by the maneuvering of the conservatives. Some analysts do not think that is the whole story, however, because he still retains his position in the Political Bureau. The analytic view which is gaining more credence is that North Hamgyong Province being the area in which North Korea is pushing its pet project for the development of the Tumen River basin, he was appointed to his present post in consideration of the role he would play in this project. There was the rumor that he was the son of Kang Kon, who was killed in action during the Korean war as first chief of general staff of the North Korean army. But the rumor has turned out to be false.

Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

Malaysia

Mahathir Criticizes Inaction in Bosnia-Hercegovina

BK1208084892 Kuala Lumpur Voice of Malaysia in English 0600 GMT 12 Aug 92

[Text] Prime Minister Datuk Sri Dr. Mahathir Mohamed has criticized some Western nations for practicing double standards in their action against several countries, including Malaysia for the so-called violation of human rights. He said these nations were ready to take action against Kuala Lumpur if they found that human rights had been violated in Malaysia, but had not done anything in Bosnia-Hercegovina. Violations of human rights have been found in Israel and now in Bosnia, but they appear to be a bit selective.

Western nations always say they have the right to interfere in the affairs of any country if human rights in that country have been violated. However, the rampant violation of human rights in Bosnia now has failed to elicit immediate action from them.

The prime minister expressed regret over the action, saying the people of Bosnia have the right to live freely in their country. The Western countries and the United Nations need not to argue over who should lead in efforts to bring peace to Bosnia. Whether it is Europe or the UN that makes the first move is immaterial. What is important is that whoever is able should act to lighten the burden of the people of Bosnia.

Foreign Minister Datuk Abdullah Ahmad Badawi, meanwhile, questioned the credibility of the Organization of Islamic Conference, OIC, because of its failure to act against the aggression by the Serbs on the people of Bosnia-Hercegovina. Malaysia would propose that the OIC foreign ministers attending the Nonaligned Movement [summit] in Jakarta next month meet to discuss the matter. Datuk Abdullah said that he would write to all the ministers concerned as well as to inform Indonesia, the host of the summit, about the matter.

Commentary Urges Ending Sarajevo 'Killing Field'

BK1108111192 Kuala Lumpur Voice of Malaysia in English 0800 GMT 11 Aug 92

[Station commentary]

[Text] Tomorrow the Malaysian cabinet in its weekly meeting will decide on its stand in case of Yugoslavia being represented by Serbia at the Nonaligned Movement's annual meeting to be held in Jakarta. It is widely known that Serbia is behind the ongoing atrocities that are taking place in Bosnia-Hercegovina—especially capital Sarajevo which has been turned into a killing field. There was no element of surprise in Malaysian premier, Dr. Mahathir Mohamed's statement on Sunday that Malaysia might consider breaking off diplomatic ties with Yugoslavia in which Serbia and Montenegro are the only remaining states from the former six-state federation.

A country like Malaysia, which values the benefits of peace and democracy, cannot work (?quietly) as the Serbs continue to cause deaths and suffering in a state that has declared its independence from the former federation.

According to UN figures, more than 8,000 people have been killed and 35,000 wounded in four months of conflict. Seven hundred thousand Bosnians are being driven out of their homeland. There are 580,000 refugees within the country itself. The Serb community which opposes independence and which has the full backing of the Yugoslavian government forms only a third of the population. Yet it has been able to cause such havoc on the other three ethnic groups namely the Croats and Muslims who constitute a 70-percent majority and who want an independent state. Clearly this calls for firm action by the world body to bring the brutalities to a speedy end.

What Malaysia finds most disconcerting is the fact that the UN Security Council has still to consider a military intervention in Bosnia-Hercegovina. Why this hesitancy? Why the decision to view the Bosnian problem as a matter for the European Community to solve and the conflicting parties they imposed to sort out? The Security Council is obviously pandering to the stand taken by the superpower United States whose President Bush said on Saturday that there was no quick and easy military answer to the Bosnian horror. This attitude is beyond comprehension when the whole world had reckoned at the speed with which the UN had acted in the face of the Iraq-Kuwait tragedy. No one (?disowned) that Dr. Mahathir stated categorically that Malaysia will not support or condone any future UN military action against Iraq similar to that during the Gulf war.

Tomorrow's cabinet decision will be significant. It may be remembered that the former Yugoslavia was one of the founder members of the Nonaligned Movement along with India and Indonesia. If Tito, Nehru, and Sukarno were alive today, they would no doubt be horrified by the situation that is now prevailing in Bosnia-Hercegovina. Immediate action should be taken to rid Sarajevo of its present image as a killing field.

Bosnian Official on Aid From Islamic Nations

BK1108112892 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 0858 GMT 11 Aug 92

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Aug 11 (OANA/BERNAMA)—The president of the Bosnian Merhamat Muslim Charitable Society Dr. Izet Aganovic said Tuesday little help had been received from Islamic countries despite the repressive conditions faced by Muslims in war-torn Bosnia-Hercegovina. Of the 46 Islamic countries in the world, only seven countries had given significant assistance while others only gave symbolic help in the form of small donations and moral support, he added.

"The primary need of the people is food and medication. Political and moral support can come later," he told a press conference at the Malaysian Islamic Youth Movement (ABIM) centre here. Dr. Izet, his wife and children are on a humanitarian visit here to explain the conditions of life their homeland. He brought along a videotape to show the atrocities committed by Serbs against the Muslims.

Dr. Izet said there were about 3.5 million people trapped in the country where basic food, like a loaf of bread and pint of milk, cost $2.50 [Malaysian ringgit] (U.S$1) a day.

The country needed $110 million [currency not specified] a month just for food and, so far, donations received from Islamic countries like Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Iran and Iraq only totalled $70 million, he added.

UMNO Youth Call for UN Action Against Serbs

BK1208101492 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 0947 GMT 12 Aug 92

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Aug 12 (OANA/BERNAMA)—The youth wing of a component party in the ruling National Front coalition, UMNO (United Malays National Organisation), Wednesday submitted a memorandum, addressed to four permanent members of the United Nations Security Council, calling for immediate action to stop the persecution of Muslims by Serbs in Bosnia-Hercegovina.

The international affairs bureau of UMNO (United Malays National Organisation), led by its treasurer Tengku Datuk Adnan Tengku Mansor, handed the memorandum to the diplomatic missions of the United States, Britain, the Russian Federation, and France here.

A similar memorandum would be submitted to China, the other permanent member of the Security Council, through its embassy here tomorrow, he said.

In the memorandum, the movement called on the five members to take immediate steps to convene an emergency meeting of the Security Council to decide on firm action to stop the war in Bosnia-Hercegovina.

The UMNO youth memorandum also called on the five nations to be sensitive to the plight of the people of Bosnia-Hercegovina who were suffering from the atrocities committed by Serb guerrillas who, the movement said, were supported by the former Yugoslavia army.

Malaysia yesterday announced its decision to close its diplomatic mission in Belgrade to protest its tacit support for the Serbs.

Cambodia

UNTAC Chief Complains SRV Not Cooperative

BK1208083992 Hong Kong AFP in English 0806 GMT 12 Aug 92

[Text] Phnom Penh, Aug 12 (AFP)—Vietnam is not as cooperative as it could be in helping the U.N. peacekeeping mission in Cambodia, the head of the U.N. operation has said. U.N. Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) chief Yasushi Akashi, returning late Tuesday from a mission to Hanoi and Vientiane, said he asked Vietnamese officials to allow UNTAC freer access to Ho Chi Minh City's port and airport, but got little response.

"I thought that we could have made better use of Ho Chi Minh City as a staging and transit area for UNTAC as we do use Bangkok for similiar purposes," Akashi said.

"They have never refused to do it, but there are some difficulties, there are some fees and charges, which are too high in our opinion," he said. "But they explained to us the country is emerging from isolation and the United Nations is or was perceived as an organization which was not always friendly towards Vietnam."

"I think obviously that attitude is changing," Akashi said.

U.N. officials said privately that since French troops were given transit through Ho Chi Minh City last November, no further authorization has been granted to U.N. personnel.

"We had to pretty much drop the idea of moving people and supplies up the (Mekong) River" from Ho Chi Minh City to Phnom Penh, said one official who did not want to be identified. In addition, the official said U.N. peacekeepers were finding it difficult to obtain tourist visas at the Vietnamese Embassy in Phnom Penh in order to take brief holidays in Ho Chi Minh City.

An abrupt consular official who answered the telephone said visas can be given only after permission has been granted from the Vietnam Airlines office and a Cambodian office of tourism. He did not give a price. Visas used to be given out at the embassy in a single morning without an excess of paperwork.

UN Peacekeeper Wounded in Attack on Helicopter

BK1208121592 Hong Kong AFP in English 0721 GMT 12 Aug 92

[Text] Phnom Penh, Aug 12 (AFP)—Unidentified Cambodian gunmen fired on a U.N. helicopter and injured a French peacekeeper sitting in the cockpit, a U.N. spokesman said Wednesday.

The soldier, a radio operator whose name was not released, was shot in the lower abdomen and was in a good condition at a U.N. field hospital in central Siem Reap province, the spokesman said.

The French Puma helicopter was traveling on a resupply mission over Siem Reap and took four bullets as it was about to land there after dark on Tuesday.

One bullet pierced the fuselage and injured the peacekeeper, the spokesman said.

The helicopter was able to land normally.

The helicopter was the eighth U.N. vehicle hit by gunfire while flying over Cambodia, according to the U.N. spokesman's office.

Previously, an Australian force commander was shot in the arm and leg in February and a Russian pilot was injured by shrapnel in June. The other attacks left no injuries.

It was not clear if any of the factions fired the shot, but the United Nations has previously sent letters to the leaders of the Khmer Rouge asking them to refrain from hostile activity against peacekeepers.

The Khmer Rouge have denied any attacks on U.N. peacekeepers, although Phnom Penh forces say the faction has offered 3,500 U.S. dollars to any guerrilla who shoots down a U.N. helicopter.

UNTAC Plane Shot at 5 Aug

BK0708133992 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 1200 GMT 7 Aug 92

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] Five Khmer Rouge soldiers from Division 417 kidnapped the deputy headman of Trapeang Chhuk Village, (Me Sar Chey) Commune, Stoeng Trang District, Kompong Cham Province on 3 August. This is aimed at intimidating, with their barbarous actions, other innocent people. On 1 August, mines planted by Khmer Rouge elements from the same division in an area on coordinates 64/50 wounded a villager.

Along Route 12 in Kompong Thom Province, Khmer Rouge troops fired with H-107 guns six shells on an area west of our Cambodian People's Armed Forces' position in Rum Chek Village on 3 August. And on the same day, they fired with H-107 and 82-mm guns 15 shells on areas on coordinates 97/96 and 49/97.

Also on 3 August, our people travelling from Kompong Thom to Preah Vihear Provinces stepped on mines laid by the Khmer Rouge in an area on coordinates 42/01. One was wounded as a result.

And at 0755 on 5 August, Khmer Rouge troops from Division 616 shot at an UNTAC [UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia] plane at O Choam Ampil, about 10 km from O Pou in Kompong Thom Province. [passage omitted]

Shells Narrowly Miss UNTAC Post 6 Aug

BK1108114692 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1057 GMT 11 Aug 92

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK August 11—Eight rockets shells narrowly missed the UNTAC [UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia] headquarters in Kompong Thom Province and exploded just a stone's throw away but no casualty was reported.

According to sources from the provincial army command, on August 6, Khmer Rouges fired H.107 rockets on Krachap Village, Commune 9 in Kompong Thom's provincial town, with eight rocket shells intentionally targeted at UNTAC Region 5 Headquarters, but no one was reportedly hurt.

On the same day Khmer Rouge's Division 607 and 616 pounded government's strongholds at Romchek with six H.107 rocket shells, and at 47.86 [as received] with 15 shells.

Earlier, one rocket shell fired by the Khmer Rouge had hit the district town of Prasat Sambo on August 5, the sources said.

During the period under review, Khmer Rouge's soldiers infiltrated Stoung District and robbed the population [words indistinct] head of cattle.

Three Khmer Rouge soldiers, with two AK-47 assault rifles and B- 40 rocket launcher, reported themselves to the district authorities of Baray and Prasat Balang according to the same sources.

The authorities in Prasat Sambo District also found 10 CKC rifles and 25 B-40 rocket shells hidden by opposition soldiers, the sources said.

Pol Pot Holds Meeting With Khmer Rouge Leaders

BK1208063092 Phnom Penh SPK in English 0413 GMT 12 Aug 92

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK August 12—Khmer Rouge Chief Pol Pot and other leaders of the Cambodian guerrilla group have been holding crucial meetings at Cambodia's border with Thailand, AFP quoted as saying in Bangkok Tuesday.

The leadership of the secretive Khmer Rouge is believed to be discussing whether the faction should stop refusing to comply with Cambodia's peace process, according to the sources who are familiar with developments in Cambodia.

The meetings between Pol Pot and the faction's other high-ranking leaders have been under way since the beginning of this week, the sources said.

Pol Pot led the radical 1975-1979 Khmer Rouge Government, which left over one million Cambodians dead.

Their highly sensitive discussions have been held inside Cambodia near the country's border with Thailand, but is was not immediately possible to determine where exactly they were taking place, the sources said.

The meetings came after a visit in Bangkok by a senior Chinese official who is believed to have come to urge the Khmer Rouge to drop its rigid stand on a peace program.

The radical Marxist group, which was toppled from power in January 1979, has refused to cooperate with a U.N. programme launched in early June to disarm the country's rival factions. It demands that Phnom Penh Government be dissolved, and has effectively disrupted the peace process formally brought about by a U.N. brokered accord signed last year in Paris.

But several countries, including not only China but also Thailand and Japan, have launched efforts to persuade the group to rejoin the peace process.

There have also been international calls, spearheaded by France, to resort to economic sanctions to force the group to comply with the U.N. disarmament programme.

The Khmer Rouge has been earning millions of dollars from lucrative gem mining and timber concessions given to Thai companies allowed to operate in areas in Cambodia under the faction's control.

After its downfall the Khmer Rouge soon became the dominant guerrilla force fighting Phnom Penh in Cambodia's 13-year war. China's massive military aid, shipped to the faction through Thailand, propped up the group.

In meetings in the Thai capital last week, Chinese Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Xu Dunxin is believed to have told the faction it must show more flexibility or risk a change in its relations with Beijing.

Xu's meetings were first with Khmer Rouge Khieu Samphan then reportedly with Pol Pot and one of his closest lieutenants, Ieng Sary.

Khieu Samphan is officially the head of the faction and is one of the two representives on Cambodia's reconciliation body, the Supreme National Council (SNC) formed with representatives of all groups involved in the war, Phnom Penh, the Khmer Rouge, and two smaller non-communist groups. But experts say he is only a member of the Khmer Rouge's top leadership whose number one man remains Pol Pot, despite a 1989 announcement by the faction of his retirement.

Khmer Rouge Says Akashi Holding Back SNC

BK1208044292 (Clandestine) Voice of the Great National Union Front of Cambodia in Cambodian 2330 GMT 11 Aug 92

["Article": "Why the 23 October 1991 Paris Agreement Must Be Implemented To Enable Cambodia To Enjoy Genuine Peace, Neutrality, and National Reconciliation with National Independence; But Since Its Signing, This Agreement Has Not Been Implemented Successfully. Question: What Is the Cause of the Failure in the Implementation of This Agreement?"]

[Text] Realities in Cambodia clearly emphasize the following obstacles that caused the failure of the implementation of the agreement.

1. According to the Paris agreement, the UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia [UNTAC] is duty-bound to closely cooperate with the Supreme National Council [SNC] in correctly implementing all points of the Paris agreement, particularly in jointly supervising the total withdrawal of the Yuon [derogatory term for Vietnamese] aggressor forces from Cambodia.

The UNTAC has now been deployed in Cambodia. But, the UNTAC chief has not conducted any supervision on the withdrawal of the Yuon aggressor forces. He said that there were no Vietnamese in Cambodia. But everyone knows well that the Yuon aggressor forces are still hiding themselves in the puppet regime. These forces are currently commanding the puppet regime in all fields both military and civilian and at all levels from Phnom Penh to the provincial, district, commune, and village levels.

2. It is stated in the Paris agreement that the SNC is a legitimate body and the sole source of power in Cambodia. But in fact, the UNTAC chief has not given the SNC the power to control and manage the state affairs. At present, only the Yuon puppets are seen holding state power and controlling and managing all affairs of Cambodia. These puppets have allowed the Yuon to maintain their aggressor forces in Cambodia to carry on their aggression and occupation of Cambodia.

Since the UNTAC chief has permitted the traitorous puppets to control all of Cambodia's state affairs, is it possible to carry on the second phase of the cease-fire? Can Cambodia enjoy security? Can there be a neutral political atmosphere? Can the election be held?

If the UNTAC chief insists on doing this, it would be tantamount to chopping off the Cambodian people's heads. The Cambodian people cannot accept this. They demand the UNTAC to cooperate with the SNC in effectively, correctly, and impartially implementing all points of the agreement, particularly in jointly supervising the withdrawal of Yuon aggressor forces, and to give the SNC the real power to control and manage all affairs in Cambodia.

Khmer Rouge Says UNTAC Duped in Battambang

BK1208092792 (Clandestine) Voice of the Great National Union Front of Cambodia in Cambodian 2330 GMT 11 Aug 92

[From the "Brief News" feature]

[Text] Reliable sources in Battambang Province say that (Va Sophat), puppet leader in Battambang Province, ordered people in various districts to be rounded up and armed to stage a force for UNTAC [UN Transitional

Authority in Cambodia] to supervise while the old forces are maintained. Part of the forces have been released to become spy groups to follow and eliminate people whose tendency is to oppose Vietnam and puppet leaders and to eliminate members of various parties taking part in the forthcoming election.

Is this what Vietnam's puppets and the bad elements call the implementation of the second phase of the cease-fire? Does acting this way by Vietnam and the puppets solve and end Vietnam's war of aggression? If this is so, can Cambodia have peace and independence?

These are issues UNTAC and the Supreme National Council should carefully think about in order to achieve the goal of the 23 October 1991 agreement.

Supreme National Council 5 Aug Communique Issued

BK1108125692 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 1100 GMT 11 Aug 92

["Communique of the meeting of the Supreme National Council on 5 August 1992"—read by announcer]

[Text] At 0900 on 5 August in Siem Reap Province, the Cambodian Supreme National Council [SNC] met under the lofty chairmanship of His Royal Highness [HRH] Prince Norodom Sihanouk, head of state and SNC chairman, with the participation of His Excellency [H.E.] Yasushi Akashi, special representative of the UN secretary general in Cambodia. Representatives of the five permanent members of the UN Security Council and representatives of Indonesia, cochairman of the Paris conference on Cambodia, and a number of observers were also present.

1. Review of latest events: Statements were made by HRH Prince Norodom Sihanouk and Akashi, Ieng Muli, Hor Namhong, Khieu Samphan, and the representative of Great Britain in his role as coordinator in the core group.

Akashi said that UNTAC [UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia] is considering the possibility of assisting the SNC in issuing SNC passports. HRH Prince Norodom Sihanouk strongly denounced the massacre of Vietnamese residents in a village in Kampot Province. Expressing great regret over this incident, Akashi promised to report the results of the ongoing UNTAC investigation.

2. Freedom of travel: Statements were made by HRH Prince Norodom Sihanouk and Akashi, Ieng Muli, Khieu Samphan, Tie Banh, Hor Namhong, and Britain's representative in his role as coordinator in the core group. Akashi firmly noted the incident at Veal Rinh involving Ieng Muli, an SNC member, and renewed the appeal to all parties to guarante freedom to travel safely and with security to prevent such an incident from occurring again. Tie Banh and Hor Namhong explained their stances and expressed the regrets of their party over the incident, which they said was the result of a misunderstanding.

3. Election law: Statements were made by HRH Prince Norodom Sihanouk and Akashi, Ieng Muli, Khieu Samphan, and (?Austin). Akashi reported that after many months of discussion with the Cambodian parties, UNTAC has adopted a formula to provide voting rights to Cambodians as it was stipulated in the 1954 Cambodian Civil Code. Akashi's view is that, based on the agreement from New York, this formula is an acceptable way to implement the Paris agreement. Akashi stressed that this law requires that UNTAC prepare elections for Cambodians living abroad, prohibits the use of HRH Prince Norodom Sihanouk's picture as the symbol of a party on the ballots, as well as permits amendments of the bill in accordance with the situation.

Ieng Muli commented on the bill while Khieu Samphan firmly opposed the draft election law. Akashi stressed that this law is a compromise resulting from a protracted and active discussion among the four parties and that the promulgation of this law is most important to the progress of the peace process and that he is now using his power as stated in Annex 1, Part D, Paragraph 3, A. Therefore, the law is adopted.

4. The SNC, UNTAC, and the existing administrative structure, role, duty, and relations: Statements were made by HRH Prince Norodom Sihanouk and Akashi, Khieu Samphan, and Britain's representative in his role as coordinator in the core group.

A. The proposal by the Party of Democratic Kampuchea [PDK]. Akashi said he agreed that there should not be any government in Cambodia during the transitional period and that power should be invested in UNTAC and the SNC. He stressed, however, that the Phnom Penh state authority is considered as the existing administrative structure in the essence of the Paris agreement.

Akashi said that while the PDK proposals can be accepted within the framework of the proposals that are in accordance with the Paris agreement and the implementation plan of the UN secretary general, UNTAC cannot discuss the essence of the Paris agreement and cannot accept such proposals that constitute dissolving the existing administrative structure. He therefore called on this party to abide by its obligation under the Paris agreement.

Khieu Samphan said that only when the SNC is given power and means to carry out its role as a legitimate and sole source of power in Cambodia can the SNC cooperate with UNTAC to ensure the complete withdrawal of all types of foreign forces and the establishment of a neutral political atmosphere for the election.

While maintaining the stance that the PDK proposal dated 12 July 1992 can speed up the implementation of the process, he expressed the PDK's readiness to consider all reasonable proposals or ideas to enable the SNC to fulfill its role as stated in the Paris agreement.

B. UNTAC future activities: Akashi explained a number of activities to be carried out by UNTAC in the future, including increased activities in the provinces, additional military and police checkpoints, and increased activities in military investigation. Akashi said that since one party—which has not cooperated with UNTAC—has officially announced its cooperation with the Paris agreement, UNTAC will consider that it has the right to dispatch its personnel to the zones controlled by this party at appropriate points in the near future.

5. Miscellaneous: Other matters. The next SNC meeting will be held on 24 August at 0900 at Khemarin Palace.

Khieu Samphan's Remarks Reiterated

BK1208062492 (Clandestine) Voice of the Great National Union Front of Cambodia in Cambodian 2330 GMT 12 Aug 92

["Excerpt" of the communique of the Supreme National Council session on 5 August 1992]

[Text] At the meeting of the Supreme National Council [SNC] on 5 August 1992 dealing with the proposal of the Party of Democratic Kampuchea [PDK] dated 12 July 1992, Akashi, UNTAC [UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia] chief, said that there should not be any government in Cambodia during the transitional period and that power in Cambodia is vested in UNTAC and the SNC.

Akashi stressed, however, that the Phnom Penh authority is considered as the existing administrative structure in the essence of the Paris agreement. Akashi further said that the PDK proposal can be accepted in accordance with the Paris agreement and the implementation plan of the UN Secretary General, but UNTAC will not enter into discussion over the essence of the Paris agreement and cannot accept this proposal which is tantamount to dissolving the existing administrative structure.

Afterward, Khieu Samphan, chairman of the PDK and SNC member, said that only when rights, power, and sufficient means are given to the SNC to carry out its mandate as the legitimate and sole source of power in Cambodia during the transitional period can the SNC cooperate with UNTAC to ensure the withdrawal of foreign forces—namely all types of Vietnamese aggressor forces—from Cambodia and create a neutral political atmosphere for the election.

While maintaining the PDK stance that the PDK proposal dated 12 July 1992 is made to speed up the implementation of the Paris agreement, Khieu Samphan stressed that the PDK is ready to consider all reasonable proposals or ideas to enable the SNC to fulfill its its role as stated in the 23 October 1991 Paris agreement.

National Assembly Continues Session 10 Aug

BK1008140492 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 1300 GMT 10 Aug 92

[Text] The 23d session of the State of Cambodia's first National Assembly resumed as planned in a spirit of high responsibility on 10 August.

On the fourth day of this session, National Assembly members attentively listened to explanations by various ministers to questions raised by Assembly members from each constituency. The meeting also discussed and adopted the bill to amend and improve the law on foreign investment in Cambodia; the bill on currency; the bill on the bookeeping duty of enterprises; and the bill on setting up residency tax. The Assembly discussed and adopted the bill on the establishment and duties of the Cambodian Civil Aviation Department; and the land bill.

The session adjourned at 1640 and will resume tomorrow.

Chea Sim Gives Closing Speech 11 Aug

BK1108110992 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 0430 GMT 11 Aug 92

[Announcer-read report on closing of the 23d regular session of the State of Cambodia's First National Assembly in Phnom Penh on 11 August—portion recorded]

[Text] For the past four days, people throughout the country have been following with great interest an important event of profound political significance to the national community—namely, the activities of the 23d regular session of the State of Cambodia [SOC] First National Assembly. In their capacity as the people's supreme representatives elected since 1981, the members of parliament [MPs] have been busy working with a high sense of responsibility for the fundamental interests of the people. They attentively heard, closely examined, and thoroughly discussed reports on the activities of the National Assembly, of the Council of State, of the four commissions of the National Assembly, of the Council of Ministers, and of the Supreme People's Court and its Public Prosecutor's Office; reports on the implementation of the socioeconomic plan and targets for future implementation; reports on the implementation of the financial and budgetary duties during the first half and targets set for the second half of 1992; and amendments to the 1992 national budget.

The MPs also heard, discussed, and adopted nine other bills, including a labor bill, a bill on currency, a bill amending and improving the law on foreign investment in the SOC, a bill on the bookkeeping duties of enterprises, a bill on the creation of a residency tax, a bill on the establishment and functioning of the Cambodian Civil Aviation Department, a land bill, a bill on the creation of Kep City, and a bill on the creation of Poipet Commune.

After completing their work as scheduled with brilliant success, our National Assembly set about solemnly closing its 23d regular session on the morning of 11 August.

The scenes at the cabinet of the National Assembly—where the session was held—during the morning of its closing were as momentous as those during its opening. Beginning at 0640, the MPs from the 20 constituencies throughout the country and high-ranking leaders of the Cambodian People's Party [CPP], the National Assembly, and the SOC Government together with many guests of honor arrived one after another. After shaking hands with, paying respects to, or hailing each other, the leaders as well as the MPs had animated and cordial conversations in the yard in front of the conference hall. Among the top leaders present on that occasion were His Excellency [H.E.] Heng Samrin, honorary chairman of the CPP and MP of the Phnom Penh Constituency; H.E. Chea Sim, chairman of the CPP and of the National Assembly; H.E. Say Phuthang, Standing Committee member of the CPP and MP of the Phnom Penh Constituency; H.E. Chea Soth, Standing Committee member of the CPP and MP of the Kandal Constituency; H.E. Say Chhum, Standing Committee member of the CPP and standing vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; H.E. Tie Banh, Standing Committee member of the CPP and MP of the Kompong Thom Constituency; Mrs. Men Sam-an, Standing Committee member of the CPP and MP of the Battambang Constituency; H.E. Nguon Nhel, Standing Committee member of the CPP and minister of agriculture; H.E. Sin Song, Standing Committee member of the CPP and MP of the Kompong Cham Constituency; H.E. Pol Saroeun, Standing Committee member of the CPP and MP of the Takeo Constituency; and His Royal Highness [HRH] Prince Norodom Chakkrapong, Standing Committee member of the CPP and vice chairman of the SoC Council of Ministers.

Following their brief conversation, the leaders, MPs, and guests of honor went into the conference hall and took their assigned seats. This morning, after the members of the presidium mounted the tribune, the session began with the quorum discussing the labor bill and then adopting it. Afterwards, H.E. Chairman Chea Sim took the floor to make the following closing speech:

[Begin recording] [Chea Sim] Dear highness, excellencies, ladies, and gentlemen: The 23d regular session of the First National Assembly comes to its close today after actively and enthusiastically working for the past few days. During this session, our National Assembly realized many achievements covering all aspects of the current social life of our national community, and adopted many necessary measures for the immediate as well as long-term future. These excellent achievements have been possible thanks to the high sense of reponsibility displayed by our MPs vis-a-vis the destiny of our beloved motherland and people who are in the historically important new stage of the Paris peace agreement's implementation.

First of all, our National Assembly primarily paid attention to the question of socioeconomic development. Not only did we examine the results achieved during the first half, we also examined and discussed the weaknesses and strengths of the implementation of tasks in all aspects and raised a number of views and new initiatives for the Council of Ministers to lead and control the state, the economy, and the national society. Our National Assembly highly appreciated the energetic efforts of our SOC Government in resolving economic and financial problems to respond to the steadily growing requirements of tasks in other fields. Ensuring the stability of day-to-day life of the people and security and order for the national community in the transitional period constitutes an imposing burden at a time when [words indistinct] still encounter difficulties.

Our National Assembly admired our people for understanding the common hardship of the country, being patient and restrained in the face of current difficulties, and seeing through the instigating, agitating, disturbing, and other maneuvers undertaken by forces opposed to the SOC to create unrest and disturbances in the national community. The assistance and support given by the masses of people to our SOC government in national reconstruction is most appreciated and has resulted in countless achievements everywhere in the country. In this context, the National Assembly representing the Cambodian people throughout the country consider that all attempts aimed at dissolving the existing administrative structure of the SOC during the transitional period are contrary to the Paris peace agreement and constitute perfidious activities designed to create chaos in the national community, which may result in a worsening situation and bring about an outbreak of endless bloody war.

The government and administration of the SOC, which are in control of vast amounts of territory and large segments of the population, certainly have the forces necessary to cooperate with UNTAC [UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia] to ensure stability, security, and social order as well as develop the national community. In order to facilitate the creation of a neutral ambience in this transitional period, the SOC Government and administration, as always, continue to create conditions favorable to all UNTAC inspection operations in accordance with the provisions of the Paris peace agreement.

Our National Assembly expressed the opinion that the rehabilitation and continuing development of the national community during the transitional period cannot be suspended or postponed. On the contrary, it is imperative to accelerate these even more energetically in order to meet the growing day-to-day needs of the people. In particular, international aid to the Cambodian people must be handled and distributed on a timely basis so that the people can really benefit from it.

Ensuring stability for all state institutions and social organizations of the existing administrative structure and ensuring stability in socioeconomic fields does not run counter to any articles or provisions of the agreement. On the contrary, this stability will greatly contribute to the implementation of the peace agreement and will constitute an excellent foundation for the start of the new government following the upcoming elections.

The SOC welcomes with gratitude the international assistance to the Cambodian people, who are in great need of all kinds of aid to rehabilitate and rebuild their national infrastructure and undertake national development in all fields.

Our National Assembly would like to reiterate the importance of the free-market economic policy of the SOC, which has enhanced and is enhancing new fundamental conditions and surroundings favorable to the rapid advance of national development and which continues to encourage the promotion of investment by both foreign and local firms. At the same time, our National Assembly draws the attention and precautions of the government toward negative factors that have taken place and are taking place in a number of areas and sectors for various reasons, such as faulty management and monitoring procedures, a low sense of responsibility, and a lack of legal standards.

Concerning the question of upholding the law, our National Assembly highly appreciated the institutions at all levels that have spared no effort to render justice and find the truth regarding complaints, accusations, and depositions lodged by the people—despite the fact that lately the number of these charges tremendously has increased. In particular, our institutions at all levels have succeeded in preventing the ambitions of certain individuals and groups of people who have taken advantage of current ownership problems to instigate social unrest and instability without taking into account the maturity of present-day Cambodian society. Our National Assembly holds that the attempt to revise current ownership is merely a political tactic designed to win votes, for the truth is that this matter cannot be revised nor can ownership be redistributed. Moreover, each of our citizens over the past 14 years has already recognized this ownership. The attempt to revise ownership is therefore a dangerous game that may push the country into a chronic war over ownership.

Our National Assembly once again appeals to our people throughout the country to seek to clearly understand this question and avoid being taken in by the propaganda tricks of certain individuals and groups of people who are selfish revisionists and never consider the interests of the nation and people as being above their own.

Our National Assembly welcomes the efforts of UNTAC to make the masses understand the importance of respecting human rights, the exercise of democratic rights and liberties, and the promotion of honor, dignity, and legitimate interests of each citizen, as this constitutes a step conforming to the SOC's past efforts.

Our National Assembly expresses satisfaction at the intellectual devlopment and enhanced perception of our masses, who now have sound judgment and common sense in understanding truth and justice and realizing the dangers involved in a recurrence of past calamities, which even now continues to be a real menace.

In particular, the 23d session of our National Assembly adopted nine more bills, including a bill concerning foreign investment in the SOC, a labor bill, a bill on currency, a bill on bookkeeping duty of enterprises, a bill on residency tax, a bill on the establishment and functioning of the Cambodian Civil Aviation Department, a land bill, a bill on the creation of Kep City, and a bill on the creation of Poipet Commune in Banteay Meanchey Province. These are extremely important laws [words indistinct] to ensure legality, truth, and justice in our national society. Besides, our National Assembly also examined and discussed the implementation of the current second phase of the Paris peace agreement.

In general, our National Assembly expressed great satisfaction and joy at the ceaseless efforts of the international community, of H.E. the UN secretary-general, of H.E. Yasushi Akashi, special representative of the UN secretary-general, of UNTAC, of the five UN Security Council permanent members, of the cochairmen of the Paris conference, and of countries inside and outside this region for actively contributing to the steady process of the agreement's implementation.

Our National Assembly would like to express profound gratitude to HRH Prince Norodom Sihanouk, father of the nation, head of state, chairman of Cambodia's Supreme National Council [SNC], and father of national reconciliation, for making all-out efforts and expending all his energy to achieve national reconiliation and bring about peace and happiness for our motherland and people. At the same time, our National Assembly realizes that the obstacle to the implementation of the second phase of the peace agreement is intentionally being created by a certain faction bent on using violence and brutality to achieve military superiority and adventurous, greedy, and boundless political ambitions without taking into account the higher interests of the Cambodian people. So far, this faction has not changed its ambitions and has not displayed any dignity by honoring their words and promises or international law. In a bid to conceal their wanton violations of the peace agreement and in an attempt to avert pressure from the international community, they have been resorting to novel pretexts and proposals as part of their drive to undermine and revise the second phase of the peace agreement. Their ill-intentioned pretexts and proposals are full of dark designs to oppose the SOC and UNTAC and to reduce the role and effectiveness of UNTAC in Cambodia, so that they can create an opportunity to expand their control of territory and people in their attempt to gradually return to power in Cambodia [words indistinct].

After examining the current deadlock in the peace agreement's implementation in greatest detail, our National Assembly expressed the opinion that the true reason for the current obstacle is the conflict between patriotic forces on the side of the Paris agreement and violence-seeking belligerent forces. Availing itself of this opportunity, the quorum would like to appeal to the international community and cadres within UNTAC operations, the UN Security Council, and the Paris international conference to continue taking drastic measures to protect the Cambodian people and factions which cooperate with UNTAC in implementing the Paris agreement, and to prevent them from being victimized by the maneuvers of the antipeace forces. One should not let the Cambodian people, who have suffered for so long, become hostages due to the obstinacy and savagery of these forces, nor should one let the Paris agreemen—the fruit of years of efforts by the international community—be destroyed by the Khmer Rouge. Therefore, strict measures should be taken in order to save the Cambodian people and the Paris peace agreement in order to advance toward a free and fair election as planned.

The SOC would like to reconfirm that it has no intention of removing the Khmer Rouge from a political solution. The Khmer Rouge themselves are the ones who are putting themselves outside the political solution to which they are a signatory. We have always appealed to all factions to join together in implementing the peace agreement with a sense of responsibility. This is a historic duty for all factions under UNTAC's supervision, and this duty should necessarily be carried out equally and simultaneously by all factions. In its capacity as representative of the Cambodian people, through this 23d regular session, our National Assembly would like to appeal to a certain faction stubbornly trying to sidestep the agreement to return to the right track on the grounds that the nation's and people's interests are to be placed above all else to end the bloody war that has been going on for more than two decades. The implementation of the Paris agreement is the sole line that will bring the motherland to the goal of peace, national reconciliation, and progress.

Dear highness, excellencies, ladies, and gentlemen, in the cause of peace and national reconciliation, our SOC government will do everything it can to uphold the implementation of the Paris peace agreement. Our government will continue to brave and resolve the economic and financial difficulties of the country with a sense of responsibility. Institutions, ministries, offices, and units of our administration at all levels will continue to join hands and cooperate in order to contribute along with UNTAC to ensuring the security, order, and day-to-day livelihood of the people. To synchronize our actions as a single body in advancing the aforementioned efforts by the government, our National Assembly avails itself of this opportunity to appeal to compatriots throughout the country to continue observing restraint [words indistinct] help promote and support the government's efforts to overcome obstacles to the [words indistinct] and to the implementation of the agreement so as to advance toward and reach the goal of true peace. For the immediate future, you are urged to make greater efforts in the monsoon rice growing campaign and in fulfilling tasks in all sectors to improve your day-to-day livelihood and secure products in support of the national community and contribute to national reconstruction. It is imperative to enhance a sense of vigilance against negative propaganda and rumors and especially to join the government in preventing economic sabotage activities, such as refusal to use the riel currency, the illegal rise in the value of gold and the prices of goods, and the creation of social disturbances such as robberies [words indistinct]. As for the compatriots who have just been repatriated to their hometowns, they must strive hard to rebuild their lives so as to quickly stabilize their living conditions. The National Assembly would always like to welcome the compatriots now residing abroad who wish to return to live in the motherland, considering this an important step in national reconciliation and reconstruction.

As for those Cambodians who continue to carry out bloodletting activities against their own people in various regions, they must be awakened to reconsider the difference between personal and national interests, end all activities harmful to the peace agreement, and return to the national fold to be reunited with their families and once again live a peaceful life.

Our quorum firmly believes that under the enlightened and wise leadership of HRH Prince Norodom Sihanouk, father of the nation, head of state, chairman of the SNC, and father of the Cambodian national reconciliation, under the beacon of the great national union and unity, and with the assistance of the international community, Cambodia will enjoy peace and happiness in a new Cambodian state that is independent, peaceful, permanently neutral, nonaligned, honored, and suitably prestigious in the region and on the international stage.

It is with satisfaction at and joy in the excellent outcome of our National Assembly's 23d session that I avail myself of this opportunity to wish all our MPs, your highness, excellencies, ladies, and gentlemen, and all my compatriots the five blessings of Lord Buddha. [applause] I hereby declare the 23d regular session of the First National Assembly closed. [applause] [end recording]

Afterwards all MPs and guests of honor left the conference hall with the confidence that once they returned to their units and constituencies they would spread the news about the results and decisions of the session to their constituents so that they would clearly understand everything, including the work of the National Assembly, Council of State, Council of Ministers, and the Court, as well as the new laws adopted by the National Assembly during its 23d regular session. Using this newly found knowledge, our people will strive to successfully implement the spirit of the session so as to accelerate the development in all domains of the national community, to improve their own living conditions, and to uphold the cause of peace, national reconcilitaion, happiness, and bright future of the beloved Cambodian motherland.

Prince Sihanouk's Upcoming Schedule Reported

BK1108132692 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 1200 GMT 11 Aug 92

["Message of His Royal Highness Prince Norodom Sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the Cambodian Supreme National Council, to the clergy and his beloved children and compatriots;" dated 11 August—read by announcer]

[Text] Revered clergy and beloved children: I, prince father, grandfather, and great-grandfather am honored to inform the clergy, children, and all compatriots of my activities program and missions between the end of August to early December 1992:

1. On Saturday, 29 August 1992, I am due to travel to Jakarta, capital of Indonesia, passing through Bangkok, capital of the Kingdom of Thailand, to attend the summit meeting of nonaligned countries.

2. I will be staying in Jakarta until 7 September 1992.

3. From Tuesday, 8 September 1992 to Sunday 20 September 1992, I will be paying an unofficial visit to Bangkok and Surin Province in the Kingdom of Thailand. Afterward, I will be paying an official visit to the headquarters of the Party of Democratic Kampuchea, FUNCINPEC [National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia], the Khmer People's National Liberation Front, that is the party of His Excellency [H.E.] Samdech Son Sann, and the side of H.E. General Sak Sutsakhan. After this, I will be returning to Phnom Penh, capital of the State of Cambodia, on 21 September 1992.

4. I will be presiding over the inauguration of the Kuntheak Bopha children's hospital on Wednesday, 23 September 1992, and not on Monday 21 September 1992 as previously planned. I ask those responsible for organizing this ceremony to please forgive me for this minor change in the schedule.

5. From Sunday, 27 September 1992 to Friday, 14 October 1992, I am due to travel to Paris, capital of the French Republic, and the United Nations in New York, passing through Beijing, capital of the PRC.

6. I will be returning to stay in Phnom Penh from Thursday, 15 October 1992 to Sunday, 1 November 1992.

7. In November 1992, I will be staying in the DPRK and the PRC.

8. In early December 1992, I will be returning to Phnom Penh, capital of the State of Cambodia.

Beloved clergy, children, and compatriots: Please accept my greetings, respect, and most profound affection with unbiased loyalty from me, prince father, grandfather, and great-grandfather. May the clergy, children, and compatriots enjoy the five Buddhist blessings.

[Dated] Phnom Penh, 11 August 1992
[Signed] Norodom Sihanouk

Minister Hor Namhong Meets Australian Senator

BK1008124492 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1114 GMT 10 Aug 92

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK August 10—Cambodian Foreign Minister Hor Namhong said here last Friday, 7 August, that Khmer Rouge attempted to regain power by demanding the dissolution of the Phnom Penh government before the general election scheduled for early next year.

In a meeting with an Australian senator, Nick Bolkus, the Cambodian foreign minister informed him of the implementing process of the Paris peace agreement which he said,"has been facing a lot of difficulties caused by the Khmer Rouge."

The Khmer Rouge have been repeatedly refusing to grant UNTAC—the United Nations transitional authorities in Cambodia—the access to areas under their control and failed to participate in phase 2 of the peace agreement signed in Paris last October which calls for the disarmament and demobilization of troops of all four Khmer warring factions, he said.

Hor Namhong, who is also member of the Supreme National Council of Cambodia (SNC), thanked Australia for its active contributions to the search for peace in Cambodia.

Senator Nick Bolkus, who came to Cambodia to look into the Australian diplomatic mission in Cambodia, thanked the Cambodian government for giving facilities to the Australian mission.

Australian Ambassador John Scott Holloway was also present.

Indonesia

Suharto Hails 'Closer' Ties With U.S.

BK1108085292 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0647 GMT 11 Aug 92

[Excerpts] Jakarta, Aug 11 (OANA-ANTARA)—President Suharto has said that the post-cold war era, which brings in cooperation and mutual understanding as the main pillar for the world peace, will not reduce the significance and role of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM).

"The post-cold war era is a good momentum indeed for NAM to create a new world order which is expected to ensures progress, prosperity and justice for all nations and peoples," the president said in his return address when receiving credentials from the new United States Ambassador to Indonesia Robert L. Barry at the Merdeka Presidential Palace here on Tuesday. [passage omitted]

Referring to the relations between Indonesia and the United States, the head of state expressed his happiness because the friendship of the two nations is becoming ever closer.

"The friendly relationship of both nations and states has created mutual and deep understanding of their respective position and interest, despite divergence of views over a number of issues," the head of state said. Suharto expressed the hope that the bilateral ties of the two countries would further be enhanced in the future based on the principles of soverignty and non-interference in respective internal affairs. [passage omitted]

Mining Cooperation Agreement Signed With PRC

BK0908125792 Jakarta Radio Republik Indonesia Network in Indonesian 1200 GMT 9 Aug 92

[Text] Indonesia and the PRC have agreed to promote cooperation in general mining activities, particularly in the development of non-ferrous metals. The cooperation agreement was signed by Kosim Gandataruna, the director general of general mining, and Fei Zilin, the president director of China National Non-Ferrous Metal Industry in Jakarta. The signing ceremony was witnessed by Mines and Energy Minister Ginanjar Kartasasmita.

On the occasion, Minister Ginanjar Kartasmita said that Indonesia was interested in studying China's technology for mining metal and other natural resources, since China has acquired modern mining technology.

Meanwhile, Kosim Gandataruna has expressed the hope that Indonesia and the PRC will be able to develop a copper mining industrial project through this cooperative venture, as Freeport Indonesia [copper mining company operating in Irian Jaya] has only been able to process 30 percent of its available copper product.

Minister Tours Latin America, Issues Invitations

BK0808075392 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0709 GMT 8 Aug 92

[Text] New York, Aug 8 (OANA/ANTARA)—United Nations Secretary General Butrus Butrus-Ghali, Cuban President Fidel Castro and Guatemalan head of state Jorge Serrano Elias have assured they will attend the tenth summit of the Non-Aligned Movement [NAM] in Jakarta next month.

Ghali made the confirmation here Friday when meeting Indonesian Coordinating Minister for Political and Security Affairs Sudomo on his mission to deliver President Suharto's invitation to the U.N. chief to attend the summit.

Sudomo said Butrus-Ghali welcomed the invitation and will come to Jakarta.

Sudomo also visited the Bahamas, Cuba, Guatemala, Jamaica, Nicaragua and Panama on the same mission, saying that Castro and Elias have assured they also will come to Jakarta.

The six heads of state appreciated the efforts of Indonesia to host the summit and hoped the Indonesian chairmanship would bring winds of changes for NAM, he said.

The heads of state hoped the struggle of the movement would be directed in accordance with the reality in the world without leaving NAM's basic principles, Sudomo said.

NAM and G-77 were expected to play an important role in creating a new world order, they said.

Iranian Minister, Suharto Discuss NAM Summit

BK1108112892 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0953 GMT 11 Aug 92

[Text] Jakarta, Aug 11 (OANA/ANTARA)—The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran is convinced that Indonesia is able to overcome the problem of the chairmanship transfer of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) before the upcoming summit here on September 1-6.

The formula for the transfer of the chairmanship as proposed by Indonesia is comprehensive and we agree to it, Iranian Deputy Foreign Affairs Minister Manuchehr Motaki said after a meeting with President Suharto at the Merdeka Presidential Palace here on Tuesday.

Manuchehr said this in reply to a reporter's question on the problem of the NAM's chairmanship which is still in the hands of Yugoslavia.

Press reports have carried stories on the insistance of the Iranian Government that Yugoslavia should hand over the chairmanship to Indonesia before the summit in September because of violence Yugoslavia has imposed on Bosnia-Hercegovina.

The reports said that the Iranian delegation is planning to walk out of the NAM summit if Yugoslavia still chaired the movement until the opening of the summit. The Iranian deputy foreign minister said NAM chairmanship under Yugoslavia in the last three years cannot be carried out properly due to the internal problems of that country.

Iran is confident that the movement under the Indonesian chairmanship in the coming three years would be able to play an active and significant role in the international development.

Referring to his meeting with President Suharto, the Iranian deputy foreign minister said that they discussed interesting topics, particularly the holding of the NAM summit next month. The main objective of our visit to Jakarta is to carry out coordiantion steps on the holding of the summit with our brothers in Indonesia, he said. He said that President Suharto and President Hashemi-Rafsanjani share similar views over the NAM regarding international issues.

Agreement With Malaysia on Taxation Ratified

BK1108141692 Jakarta Radio Republik Indonesia Network in Indonesian 1200 GMT 11 Aug 92

[Text] Indonesia and Malaysia have exchanged an instrument on the ratification of an agreement on the avoidance of double taxation and the prevention of evading revenue tax. The agreement was signed on 12 September 1991.

Wisber Loeis, the director general of foreign economic relations in the Indonesian Foreign Department, and Datuk Abdullah Zawawi, the Malaysian ambassador to Indonesia, exchanged the ratification notes on behalf of their respective governments in Jakarta today.

Following the exchange of the note, in line with Article 27 of the agreement on the avoidance of double taxation, the agreement becomes effective today—11 August. With the implementation of the agreement, Malaysian and Indonesian businessmen are expected to engage in more active trading and are encouraged to promote economic cooperation in bilateral trade and investment.

Diplomatic Ties Established With Burkino Faso

BK0908061892 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0424 GMT 9 Aug 92

[Text] Beijing, Aug 09 (OANA-ANTARA)—Indonesia on Saturday agreed to establish diplomatic ties with Burkina Faso, a former French colony in West Africa with a population of six million. The agreement on that effect was signed by Abdurrahman Gunadirja, Indonesian ambassador to China, and Raymond Edouard Ouedraogo, Burkina Faso ambassador to China.

Under the agreement, Indonesia will send its non-resident diplomatic mission who will be based in Lagos, capital of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, while Burkina Faso will also send its non-resident diplomatic mission who will be based in Beijing.

Laos

Khamtai, UNTAC's Akashi Discuss Cambodia

BK1108142992 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 1200 GMT 11 Aug 92

[Text] This morning, His Excellency [H.E.] Khamtai Siphandon, prime minister of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR], received Yasushi Akashi, special envoy of the UN secretary general and chief of the UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia [UNTAC], and party, which arrived in Laos on 10 August for a visit.

On this occasion, H.E. Prime Minister Khamtai Siphandon welcomed the first visit to Laos by Yasushi Akashi and the delegation. He highly assessed the efforts of the UNTAC in implementing the operational plan for peace in accordance with the Paris accord on Cambodia. H.E. Khamtai Siphandon once again reiterated the stand of the Lao Government, which has consistently supported the UN peace plan and positively contributed to the implementation of the Paris accord on Cambodia.

Yasushi Akashi expressed thanks to the Lao Government for the welcome given to him and his delegation during on this occasion, as well as for the cooperation given by the LPDR, as a signatory state of the Paris accord, in implementing the accord aimed at achieving peace in Cambodia. He also expressed thanks to the Lao side for the facilities it has provided for the two operational units of the UNTAC stationed in the northern part of Cambodia bordering Laos to perform their duties.

Yesterday afternoon, Phoun Sipaseut, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, also received Yasushi Akashi and the delegation, during which the two discussed the second step of the implementation of the Paris accord to bring about peace to Cambodia. The UNTAC delegation left Vientiane this afternoon after two-day visit to Laos.

SRV's Do Muoi, Delegation Arrive 12 Aug

BK1208093392 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 0500 GMT 12 Aug 92

[Text] In response to an invitation of Kaysone Phomvihan, chairman of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] Central Committee and president of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR], a high-level delegation of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] and the SRV State led by Do Muoi, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee, has arrived in Vientiane from Hanoi this morning for a five-day official goodwill and friendship visit to the LPDR.

Accompanying Do Muoi on this visit are Nguyen Quyet, vice chairman of the SRV Council of State; Phan Van Khai, member of the CPV Central Committee Politburo, vice chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers, and chairman of the Vietnam-Laos Cooperation Committee; Nguyen Manh Cam, member of the CPV Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs; Lieutenant General [Lt. Gen.] Dao Dinh Luyen, member of CPV Central Committee, deputy minister of National Defense, and chief of General Staff of the Vietnam People's Army; Phan Van Hien, head of the Office of the CPV Central Committee; Phan Hiep, assistant to the general secretary of the CPV Central Committee; Nguyen Van Son, deputy head of the CPV Central Committee's Foreign Relations Department; Tran Khai, deputy head of the State Planning Commission and vice chairman of the Vietnam-Laos Cooperation Committee; and Nguyen Xuan, SRV ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the LPDR.

A grand ceremony was held at the Wattai International Airport to welcome Do Muoi, CPV Central Committee general secretary, and his delegation. Receiving the state guests at the airport were Kaysone Phomvihan, chairman of the LPRP Central Committee and president of the LPDR; Nouhak Phoumsavan, member of the

LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Supreme People's Assembly [SPA]; Khamtai Siphandon, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and prime minister of the LPDR; Phoun Sipaseut, member of the LPRP Central Committee, deputy prime minister, and minister of foreign affairs; Khamphoui Keoboualapha, member of the LPRP Central Committee, deputy prime minister, and minister of Economy, Planning, and Finance; Oudom Khatthi-gna, member of the LPRP Central Committee, secretary of the Vientiane municipal party committee, and lord mayor of Vientiane municipality; Somsavat Lengsavat, member of the LPRP Central Committee, and minister attached to the Office of the LPDR president; Phao Bounnaphon, member of the LPRP Central Committee, minister attached to the Council of Ministers, and head of the Office of the Council of Ministers; Khamsai Souphanouvong, member of the LPRP Central Committee and minister of economy, planning, and finance; Chaleun Yiapaoheu, member of the LPRP Central Committee, member of the SPA Standing Committee; Lt. Gen. Ai Souli-gnaseng, member of the LPRP Central Committee, and deputy minister for national defense; Thongloun Sisoulit, member of the LPRP Central Committee, deputy head of the Foreign Relations Board of the LPRP Central Committee, and deputy minister of foreign affairs; and Khamphet Phengmeung, LPDR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the SRV.

Also present at the welcome ceremony at the Wattai airport were other members of the LPRP Central Committee; ministers; deputy ministers; members of the SPA; high-ranking military, police, and civil officials; officials of the SRV Embassy in Laos; and a number of Vietnamese residents in Vientiane.

At 0850, a special plane of the Vietnam Aviation Company landed at the Wattai International Airport.

On this occasion, President Kaysone Phomvihan, Nouhak Phoumsavan, Khamtai Siphandon, Phoun Sipaseut, and other Lao party and state leaders, welcomed and intimately embraced CPV General Secretary Do Muoi and members of the delegation after they disembarked from the plane.

After that, President Kaysone Phomvihan escorted CPV General Secretary Do Muoi to the platform decorated with the national flags of the two countries. They then saluted the national flags while the Lao People's Army [LPA] band played the national anthems of Vietnam and Laos.

Then the commander of the LPA honor guards welcomed and invited CPV General Secretary Do Muoi to review the honor guard.

After that, the CPV general secratary received a bouquet of fresh flowers from the December young pioneers and shook hands with the VIPs and high-level authorities.

The state guests were then accompanied from the airport in a special motorcade to the Government Guest Hall, as a great number of people waved Lao and Vietnamese national flags along both sides of the road for a distance of nearly 8 kilometers.

At 1000, CPV General Secretary Do Muoi laid a wreath at the monument of revolutionary combatants. He then proceeded to pay a courtesy call on LPRP General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan at the Office of the LPRP Central Committee.

The high-level party and state delegations of both countries led by President Kaysone Phomvihan and General Secretary Do Muoi respectively began their first meeting at 1030, which will proceed to this afternoon.

Editorial Welcomes Visit

BK1208095792 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 0000 GMT 12 Aug 92

[12 August PASASON editorial: "May the Bonds of Love and Friendship Between the Two Nations of Laos and Vietnam Blossom Forever!"]

[Text] Today, a high-level delegation of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] and the SRV state led by Do Muoi, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee, will begin an official friendship visit to the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR] at the invitation of Kaysone Phomvihan, chairman of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] Central Committee and president of the LPDR. In light of this historic occasion, residents of Vientiane, together with all Lao compatriots throughout the country, are very proud to have an opportunity to welcome, in a high spirit of profound affection and lofty respect, the noble and great state guest and close comrade-in-arms who is bringing to our Lao people kith and kin, special solidarity, and all-around cooperation from the 70 million Vietnamese people.

Laos and Vietnam are two nations that have maintained fine, traditional relations for a long time. During the historic period of 30 years of the struggle against both old and new colonialism and the period of more than 10 years of national defense and construction, the said traditions have been increasingly promoted and expanded and they have now become the objective law for the survival and development of the two nations. Following the official friendship visit to the SRV by President Kaysone Phomvihan in October 1991, the mutual understanding, trust, and respect between the two parties, two states, and two peoples of the two countries have been enhanced ever more profoundly. The unanimity on major issues concerning the two countries has also been promoted and expanded to another higher level which conforms to the new circumstances and new, restructuring policy of each country.

The agreements on the cooperation in the economic, cultural, scientific, and technical fields signed following the official visit to Laos by a delegation of the SRV Government in February 1992 are considered important documents that reflect the firm intentions of the two parties, two states, and two peoples of Laos and Vietnam to further promote and see flourish the friendship through actual, highly effective practice.

The official friendship visit to the LPDR by Do Muoi, general secretary of the CPV, on this occasion once again reiterates the determination of the two parties, two states, and two peoples of Laos and Vietnam to deeply promote and strengthen the friendship relations, special solidarity, and all-around cooperation in a manner aimed at raising actual efficiency in accordance with the capability of each country on the basis of the principles of respect for each other's independence and sovereignty, equality, mutual benefit, and mutual assistance in the spirit of friendship, comradeship, and fraternity.

The multiethnic Lao people sincerely wish Do Muoi, general secretary of the CPV, and his delegation glorious success in this visit to the LPDR. We earnestly hope that the time-honored traditions of friendship and special solidarity between the two nations of Laos and Vietnam, which have passed through trials in the flames of the national salvation struggle and national defense and construction, will continue to blossom and develop fruitfully. May the bonds of love and friendship between the two nations of Laos and Vietnam blossom forever!

SRV Official Notes Anniversary of Trade Accord

BK1108104992 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 0000 GMT 11 Aug 92

[Announcer-read report on statement by Nguyen Cong Trach, trade representative of the SRV to Laos, to unidentified Lao national radio correspondent; date, place not given—recorded passages in Vietnamese simultaneously translated by announcer into Lao]

[Text] Respected listeners: From the period of revolutionary struggle against imperialist aggressors in the past to the period of national protection and construction at present, the peoples of the two nations, Laos and Vietnam, have traditionally accorded each other hospitality, solidarity, and assistance based on the principle of mutual respect in sovereignty and territorial integrity. This has enabled the special relationship between the two peoples of Laos and Vietnam to increase and expand incessantly.

On trade relations, Laos and Vietnam signed an agreement on bilateral trade cooperation in mid-1976. Since then, the two countries have gradually improved their trade ties and exchange of goods both at the national level and the local level—between their districts and provinces that share a common border. The improved trade relations were seen through trade figures. The total trade volume of the exchange of goods between the two countries during 1976-1977 was recorded as U.S. $6 million. The figure amounted to U.S.$8 million in 1987. The two-way trade volume for 1991 increased fivefold over that of 1977. It is anticipated that the figure would increase significantly this year.

On the occasion of the 16th anniversary of the signing of the Lao-Vietnamese trade cooperation agreement, Nguyen Cong Trach, trade representative of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam in Laos, gave the following statement on trade cooperation between Laos and Vietnam to a Lao national radio correspondent:

[Begin recording] [Nguyen Cong Trach] After the establishment of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR] and the nationwide liberation of Vietnam, trade relations between our two countries, Laos and Vietnam, entered a new era. A agreement on trade cooperation between the two countries was signed on 13 August 1976. Based on provisions in the trade agreement and protocols jointly signed each year, both sides supplied each other with goods neccessary for the country's production activities and improvement of people's living conditions. The goods sent to Laos by Vietnam included processed food, clothing, construction materials, medicine, office equipment, and other consumer goods. The Lao goods sent to Vietnam included processed wood, plywood, gypsum, coffee, tobacco, and agricultural and forestry products.

In the early years, despite the fact that the total value of goods sent from Laos to Vietnam was less than that from Vietnam to Laos, such a practice by the two countries contributed to the building and expansion of the economy of each country. It helped solve problems concerning the conformity of the living conditions of the people and economic growth in their countries. Nowadays, the import and export values of the two countries are almost balanced. Moreover, the expansion of trade relations between the companies at the national level and the exchange of goods at the local level along the border have improved gradually, thus being able to meet the demand of people's production activities and living conditions in the respective localities.

The trade mechanism between the two countries was adjusted in 1991, in order to comply with changing trends of economic protection in each country. The two countries revised this mechanism in a new agreement, which was signed on 11 December 1991. In this agreement, contrary to previous practice, neither government fixed a limit on the total value of each kind of goods that the two countries could send to each other, setting only the general principles for trade relations between the two countries. The agreement states that the pricing of goods are to be jointly worked out by leading business authorities of the two countries. Furthermore, both sides agreed to help each other in facilitating border trade, expanding their trade relations with other countries, and cooperating in the production of goods for export.

On the same occasion, the Vietnamese Government agreed that from April 1991 onward, Vietnam would not impose taxes on its goods exported to Laos and Cambodia and would also not collect taxes on goods from Laos and Cambodia. This arrangement facilitates the expansion of trade relations between Vietnam and Laos. [end recording]

In addition, the Vietnamese trade representative commented on the possibility of expansion of trade relations, cooperation, and exchanging of goods between Laos and Vietnam in the future:

[Begin recording] [Nguyen Cong Trach] Vietnam and Laos are neighboring countries that have loved each other most in the long process of bilateral cooperation between leading businesss authorities and concerned organizations. The two sides have established trade relations and cooperation on the basis of mutual understanding and trust and in the spirit of the special solidarity between the two nations. In the years to come, under the guidance of the Communist Party of Vietnam and the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, the economy of each country will further expand to include a larger variety of goods. The quality of the packing of goods will gradually improve, the demands for imports of each country will increase, and coordination between leading business sectors and concerned organizations of the two countries will continue to improve. All of these factors will facilitate the expansion of trade relations between the two countries, contribute to the production activities and upgrading of living standards, and consistently enhance the special solidarity and friendship of the two countries. [end recording]

Socioeconomic Meeting With SRV Technicians

BK1108131892 Vientiane KPL in English 0915 GMT 11 Aug 92

[Text] Vientiane, August 11 (KPL)—Senior technicians of Laos and Vietnam met for the first time from July 24-28 in the new development area km 20 of Bolikhamsai Province to discuss and draw experience from the cooperation between the two countries in socioeconomic development carried out in mountainous and tribal areas of Laos.

The Lao side was led by Deputy Agriculture and Forestry Minister Sian Saphangthong, and Mountain Development Company Director General Cheng Sai-gnavong, while the Vietnamese side was also led by its deputy minister of agriculture.

Among the matters raised for discussions were agricultural and forestry production, particularly the development of Thong Sen Pani as a pilot area for seed expansion, training of farmers in agriculture and forestry, trade, transit tax, navigation, tourism, road infrastructure construction and urban planning for the km 20 area.

The meeting ended with the signing of its minutes which the [two] sides are to submit to their respective governments for consideration.

Phoun Sipaseut Meets U.S., New Zealand Envoys

BK0808055392 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 1200 GMT 7 Aug 92

[Text] This morning, Phoun Sipaseut, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, received in Vientiane a farewell call from (Andagmar), EEC ambassador who has completed his tenure of more than four years of service in Laos.

On the morning of the same day, the deputy prime minister also received Charles B. Salmon, the first ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the United States to the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR] since the liberation of Laos in 1975. Charles B. Salmon presented credentials to His Excellency President Kaysone Phomvihan on the afternoon of 6 August.

Later on the same day, Phillip Henry Gibson, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of New Zealand to the LPDR, also paid a courtesy call on Phoun Sipaseut.

The meetings and talks between the host and the guests proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

President Receives Credentials From Italian Envoy

BK1108101692 Vientiane KPL in English 0902 GMT 11 Aug 92

[Text] Vientiane, August 11 (KPL)—President Kaysone Phomvihan of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, yesterday morning received at the Presidential Palace here the presentation of credentials by Dr. Giacomo Maria Ferri de Lazara, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Italy to Laos.

The Italian ambassador has his residence in Bangkok, Thailand.

During the friendly discussion, the Lao president congratulated the new ambassador over his appointment to the post to promote the friendly ties and cooperation between the governments and peoples of Laos and Italy. He also wished the new ambassador success in his diplomatic mission in Laos.

Philippines

Ramos Approves 'Bail-Release-Pardon' for Rebels

HK1208034992 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 12 Aug 92 pp 1, 12

[By Fred M. Lobo]

[Text] President Ramos approved yesterday the grant of bail, release, or pardon to rebels under government custody nationwide to set in motion the amnesty and peace programs of his administration.

The President approved the guidelines to be followed in carrying out the bail-release-pardon scheme for rebels and ordered its taking effect immediately.

The guidelines, to cover both communists and military rebels, were jointly recommended to Ramos by Justice Secretary Franklin Drilon, National Defense Secretary Renato de Villa, and Local Government Secretary Rafael M. Alunan III.

Ramos said that the guidelines will cover the grant of bail, release or pardon to persons detained or convicted of crimes against national security and public order, and violation of the Articles of War.

The President said that rebels who were charged, detained, or convicted for such crimes and offenses committed on or before July 27, 1992 may now apply for bail, release or pardon under the guidelines.

Under the guidelines, the rebels will have to file their applications with subcommittees to be created in every province or city. However, those in the National Capital Region can file their applications directly with the Presidential Committee.

The application shall contain such information as the name of the applicant, address, offense charged, place of detention, status of his case and names of two responsible persons who can act as custodians.

The sub-committees will consider the applications filed, determine who are eligible for bail, temporary release or pardon and make the necessary recommendation to the Presidential Committee within 15 days.

Then, the Presidential Committee will review and act on the recommendations and submit to the President for final action the lists of those eligible for the grant of bail, release or pardon.

Ramos said that those who are released under the guidelines will be indorsed [as published] to custodians of good standing and reputation in the community who will guarantee their delivery to proper authorities when so required.

The guidelines cover those charged, detained or convicted for treason, espionage, rebellion or insurrection, sedition, subversion, illegal assemblies, illegal associations and related crimes.

Malacanang added that the program will also cover violations of the Articles of War by military rebels involved in coup d'etat or destabilization attempts.

The President earlier vowed to grant amnesty to rebels in pursuance of his phased amnesty and peace programs and sought the help of Congress on the matter.

Detained Communist Leader on Ramos' Amnesty Offer

HK1208085492 Manila DZXL Radio Mindanao Network in Tagalog 0700 GMT 12 Aug 92

[Text] Communist rebels continue to harbor doubts on the sincerity of the Ramos government in solving the insurgency problem by means of peaceful discussion.

In an interview with DZXL, Satur Ocampo, spokesman of the National Democratic Front [NDF], said his group is willing to try the programs prepared by the government to achieve total democracy in the country.

At the same time, Ocampo said other antigovernment forces, particularly the rightist rebels, who have almost the same principles and beliefs—with regard to the reforms the country needs—as theirs, should also participate in the administration's amnesty program.

[Begin Ocampo recording] With regards to the principles involved, they concur with the principles we are fighting for. Although they do not agree with all our principles; we are, however, one in the belief that, first, foreign influence on the government, society, and economy should be removed; second, the government should be purged of abusive politicians and other influential groups in our society.

They also believe that to solve the internal squabbles in the country, the problems of poverty and oppression should first be addressed.

We both believe that if the problems of our country are not solved by political means, then another option, another alternative, should be made available for our people—the armed rising.

There is currently a move to solve our problems by political means or discussions, I am in favor of this. The government should try, as they have promised, to solve problems through principled discussions, where problems are identified and amicable solutions are formulated, rather than through armed force.

President Ramos, I believe, has a long-standing record, under both the Marcos and Aquino administration, of taking a hardline stance against the communist movement. But now that he is in power, he is currently trying to solve this long existing problem by offering amnesty, legalizing the Communist Party of the Philippines or the revocation of Republic Act 1700, and giving prisoners a chance at freedom.

There are positive and not so positive aspects to this program; however, I and those who are remain free to continue the struggle, continue to wait for more concrete and relevant steps that will prove the Ramos government's sincerity. [end recording]

Communist Leader Urges Pre-Amnesty Peace Talks

HK1208030892 Manila THE CHRONICLE in English 12 Aug 92 p 7

[By Dante Peralta—italicized passages published in Tagalog]

[Text] Mt. Banahaw, Quezon Province—A New People's Army [NPA] commander yesterday said his group would accept the government call for peace talks with or without a ceasefire as long as preliminary peace negotiations would be held.

In an interview at an undisclosed place in Quezon province, Leopoldo Mabilangan alias "Ka [Comrade] Hector," the Southern Tagalog Banahaw Command chief, also said he refused to head the amnesty call and the proposed legalization of the Communist Party of the Philippines [CPP] by the Ramos administration. He suggested that these two issues be brought first to the negotiating table.

"*There is a need to have peace talks between representatives of the National Democratic Front and the government first, before attention could be given to amnesty and the legalization of the communist movement,*" Ka Hector said.

Ka Hector said his group always welcomed government-initiated peace talks. In fact, he added, they had previous peace negotiations with the Marcos and Cory administrations, but these bogged down because of a "third party" obstructing the process. He refused to elaborate.

"*I hope this time, peace and order prevails,*" Ka Hector said.

Although he doubted the sincerity of government offers of amnesty and legalization, he urged the government to concentrate first on solving the root causes of insurgency rather than tackling these issues.

Surrounded by his armed comrades, Ka Hector reiterated that the armed struggle, would continue if the government failed to solve the causes of unemployment, foreign debt, lack of sovereignty and poverty.

"*I hope that they [the government] do not use the iron fist on us, if the peace offer does not push through, because we are used to fighting,*" Ka Hector said.

Earlier, Representative Jose Yap, earlier designated by President Ramos to head the government peace negotiating panel, held a dialogue with detained CPP-NPA and National Democratic Front leaders in Fort Bonifacio. He told them the government was sincere in its aim to hold peace talks with them.

Military: Success in Anti-Insurgency Campaign

HK1208031292 Manila THE CHRONICLE in English 12 Aug 92 p 7

[By Frank Longid Jr.]

[Text] The military yesterday released figures to substantiate its claim it was winning its war against the 23-year-old insurgency waged by the Communist Party of the Philippines [CPP]-New People's Army-National Democratic Front [NDF] combine.

But the figures may be part of the military psychological warfare campaign "Lambat-Bitag" [Net-Trap], which it had launched against the rebels.

Army Brig. Gen. Romeo Padiernos, head of the Armed Forces Civil Relations Service [CRS], said the NPA strength was now 13,000 a drastic reduction from its strength of 25,200 before the implementation of the Lambat-Bitag campaign.

Lambat-Bitag is the name the military has given its intensified psychological warfare and "information drives" against the insurgents, as opposed to its old and "purely military" solution.

Padiernos said the success of the campaign was immediately apparent when the AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippine] managed to reduce the number of rebels by almost 7,000 a year after it was initiated in 1989.

Over the past seven years, the AFP has reported a total of 10,789 communist rebels killed, 6,142 either arrested or captured and 5,125 who surrendered outright.

More significant is the reported drop of insurgency-related violent incident from 3,597 in 1989 to 1,007 by the end of the June this year. These figures included NPA-initiated activities which went down from 958 in 1988 to 227 in the first half of this year. The AFP-CRS also reported a sharp??-
ies" from 1,115 in 1986 to only 159 as of last June.

The Lambat-Bitag campaign has also succeeded in clearing 7,396 barangay from CPP influence, Padiernos said.

'Biggest' NPA Camp in Mindanao Captured

HK1108041492 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 11 Aug 92 pp 1, 14

[By Mike Crismundo]

[Text] Davao City—Elements of the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) have captured the biggest New People's Army (NPA) camp in Mindanao after a combined air-and-ground offensive resulting in the death of at least 40 rebels and the wounding of many others.

The Army report said that the NPA camp covers a stretch of 3.5 kilometers in a logging concession of Sta. Ines Milale Corp. (Simcor) in Pagatpatan La Paz, Agusan del Sur, near the mountain boundary of Davao del Norte.

Brig. Gen. Danilo Olay, commanding officer of the Army's 602 Infantry Brigade who brought newsmen to the captured NPA camp yesterday, said that four Army battalions, four CAFGU [Citizens Armed Forces Geographical Unit] companies, and the Philippine Air Force's 15th Strike Wing and 205th Helicopter Wing of the 11th Composite Air Support constituted the attacking government force.

Olay said that the bodies of the slain NPAs were dragged along by the fleeing rebels or believed buried in shallow graves along the rebels' escape routes.

He expressed the belief that among the fatalities were top Mindanao NPA commanders, identified as Benjamin Sarabia, alias Commander Benzar of Davao del Sur party committee; Leonardo Pitao, alias commander Parago of Bagani command of North central regional party committee; Edilberto Mira, alias commander Bibit of Tagaras Force of the south western regional party committee, and augmented commanders from Surigao del Sur and Bukidnon.

At least 500 rebels were reportedly housed in the camp's 24 bunker houses, 84 huts, 50 tents, and a number of foxholes. The camp also has a communal farm, training ground, and sports area consisting basketball and volleyball courts.

Olay reported to Lt. Gen. Arturo Enrile, Army commander, that his men seized five bull-dozers, three wreckers, many trucks, and other logging equipment during the offensive which started last Wednesday [5 August].

An Army intelligence officer of the 602nd Infantry Brigade said that seized documents revealed that the rebels were involved in the cutting of logs, their work schedule set from 8 to 11 a.m. and from 1 to 4 p.m.

The intelligence officer said that, as revealed by the captured documents, the government offensive preempted a scheduled attack by the NPAs on the Mt. Apo geothermal project of the Philippine National Oil Corp. (PNOC) in North Cotabato.

The discovery of the NPA camp in Pagatpatan came after a recent military attack against communist rebels in San Vicente, Davao del Norte, bordering Lapaz town, Agusan del Sur, intelligence sources said.

Representatives to Commission on Appointments

HK1108021192 Manila DWIZ Voice of the Filipino People's Radio in Tagalog 2200 GMT 10 Aug 92

[Text] The Senate yesterday appointed representatives to the Commission on Appointments, the Judicial Bar Council, and the Electoral Tribunal. In a caucus held at the Manila Hotel, Senators Edgardo Angara, Heherson Alvarez, Ernesto Herrera, Agapito Aquino, Alberto Romulo, Blas Ople, Orlando Mercado, and Vicente Sotto III were chosen to represent the Senate at the Commission on Appointments. Senate President Neptali Gonzales was named commission chairman in accordance with the Constitution.

Senators Joey Lina, Freddie Webb, Ramon Revilla, and Rodolfo Biazon make up the Electoral Tribunal.

Meanwhile, Senator Raul Roco was appointed as the Senate's representative to the Judicial Bar Council, in line with his position as chairman of the Senate's Committee on Justice and Human Rights.

'Unpopular Measures' Needed for Economic Growth

HK1208104792 Hong Kong AFP in English 1023 GMT 12 Aug 92

[Text] Manila, Aug 12 (AFP)—Finance Secretary Ramon Del Rosario on Wednesday asked senators to enact potentially unpopular measures such as new taxes and an end to power rate subsidies in order to spur the Philippines' economic growth.

However, the senators appeared unconvinced and said that they would call for closer review of the country's 30 billion dollar foreign debt instead.

Del Rosario, speaking at a senate hearing on the debt, said that the debt burden was not an obstacle to growth and cited Thailand, Malaysia and Indonesia which all managed to post sharp economic growth despite high debt-to-gross national product ratios.

He said the executive and the government should work together to increase exports, private savings and investments and bring down inflation and interest rates. He added that the country was not "over-indebted but rather, under-invested and under-exporting."

"It will take a stronger will on the part of us all to implement sound, albeit potentially unpopular measures with the confidence that our people will judge fairly at the end of the day that we have done the right thing," he said.

The secretary again appealed for the passage of new revenue measures saying they were needed to control inflation and fund infrastructure projects to meet the needs of potential investors.

Del Rosario cited the power shortage of the recent months which has slowed down economic growth and scared off investors.

He said that this problem was caused largely by the low state- controlled power rates which forced the government to subsidize the state power firm, leaving little money for new power projects.

However, senators told reporters after the hearing that they were more concerned with the effects of the recently-signed agreement restructuring 4.8 billion dollars of the country's foreign debt.

They asked Del Rosario for a breakdown of the country's foreign debt to find out which individuals or state companies originally contracted the debt.

Earlier, President Fidel Ramos met with key senators and got more support for his proposal to impose taxes on affluent consumption, including taxes on luxury cars and condomimiums.

However most congressmen remain opposed to new taxes.

Malacanang Proposes Public Works Program

HK1208032292 Quezon City MALAYA in English 12 Aug 92 p 3

[By Romy Tangbawan]

[Text] Malacanang yesterday formally presented to Congress a proposed P163.5 billion [Philippine pesos] six-year public works program, which planners said is designed to spur industrialization.

Targetted for implementation in 1993, the ambitious program would cover mainly construction and repair of roads, highways and flood controls, as well as irrigations and school buildings.

Briefing the Senate public works committee, Public Works Undersecretary Teodoro Encarnacion said the program cost would actually amount to P200 billion since the administration is asking for another P37-billion budget for airports, seaports, communication systems and traffic management projects to be carried out by the Department of Transportation and Communications.

The total amount being sought by the Cabinet would be sourced from proceeds of bond issues, loans and grants from foreign and local creditors.

Sen. Ramon Revilla (LDP) [Struggle of Filipino Democrats], chairman of the Senate public works committee, said the approval of the new infrastructure project is urgent since the Public Works Act under Executive Order No. 182, which former President Aquino issued in 1987, would expire by yearend.

Rep. Victor Ortega (NPC [Nationalist People's Coalition], La Union) is expected to sponsor the new bill in the House of Representatives, where all appropriation measures originate.

As sought by the Cabinet, P73.025 billion of the P163-billion budget would go to the construction of national arterial roads; P29.5 billion is for national secondary roads, and P30 billion is for local roads.

Some P15 billion would be earmarked for flood control projects, P10 billion would go to other roads, and P15 billion for other public works projects.

On the budget for major roads, Luzon gets the biggest share at P32.258 billion, Visayas gets P13.374 billion, and Mindanao gets P20.393 billion.

Encarnacion said they expect 93 percent of arterial roads to be completed by 1998, and all weather roads to paved by 1990. [sentence as published]

Investment Body Offers Taiwan Repair Base

HK1208033492 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 12 Aug 92 p B-1

[By Wilma N. Yamzon]

[Text] The Board of Investments (BOI) has offered to Taiwan the Cubi Point at Subic, Zambales as an aircraft and engine maintenance repair center.

Trade Undersecretary Tomas Alcantara disclosed yesterday the offer was made during a visit last week by Taiwan's Minister for Economic Affairs Vincent Siew to Cubi airport and maintenance complex.

Alcantara said Cubi Point has facilities, such as overhauling and maintenance center for passenger craft, that could be taken over as soon as possible by aircraft companies.

When it was fully operational the United States Air Force maintained the largest jet engines there.

Alcantara said, however, that the most important consideration in offering Cubi to foreign firms was to give people jobs in the site and put back economic activities there.

"All of the people (working there) could still be readily retrained to service civilian aircraft," he said.

But Alcantara explained that the firm that would take over the facilities would be required to install the required equipment to replace the one to be taken out by the U.S. military when it leaves later this year.

"In such an enterprise, the development of software is more difficult than the establishment of the hardware. In the case of Cubi, it has the enviable position of having the software (qualified people) in place," he said.

"It is crucial, however, that this opportunity be taken advantage of as soon as possible. Qualified aircraft and jet engine mechanics and personnel are in short supply and the teams that are readily available at Cubi could be lost within a very short period of time if a takeover is not undertaken immediately."

The BOI said it received reports that a number of companies, including the U.S. Air Force, are already offering qualified people at Cubi jobs abroad.

In making the offer, Alcantara said the facility could very well be taken advantage of by either of the two airlines operating in Taiwan—the state-owned China Airlines and privately-owned EVA Air.

Thailand

Changes Sought in Trade Treaty With U.S.

BK0808042992 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 8 Aug 92 p 15

[By Sompon Thaphanachai, Peter Maitri Ungphakon]

[Text] Thailand wants to amend or abolish the 1966 Thai-US Treaty of Amity and Economic Relations, once considered fundamental to the two countries' special ties, in order to accommodate other countries' demands for equal treatment.

The request was put yesterday by Deputy Commerce Permanent Secretary Suchai Chaowisit, head of the Thai delegation, to a US delegation that is here to negotiate liberalisation of services trade.

The problem arises because the treaty grants to US citizens or companies virtually the same rights as Thais to work in Thailand and to be involved in professional and other service businesses in the country, except for inland transport and communications, and certain financial and banking services.

Citizens and companies of other countries are restricted by Thai laws. Most significant is the Alien Business Law (known as National Executive Council announcement or NEC 281), which requires special permission to be granted if aliens are to engage in a wide range of activities such as rice farming, internal trade in agricultural products, accounting, advertising, architecture, hairdressing, construction, hotel ownership, and many others.

New global rules for services being negotiated in the Uruguay Round of world trade talks would outlaw discrimination between trading partners. The privileges that Thailand now grants to Americans would eventually also have to be granted to other nationalities. Thai officials say the European Community has already asked for equal rights.

According to Mr Suchai, the US delegation replied that the treaty is beneficial to both countries and should not be amended. But the Americans also agreed to take Thailand's request back to Washington for US Trade Representative Carla Hills and her staff to consider.

Under the bilateral treaty, either side can request in writing that the treaty be abolished. The other country has to reply within one year. Failure to reply would mean the automatic end of the treaty. No request in writing has been made. Thailand first informally suggested scrapping the treaty four years ago.

US officials were not available for comment yesterday.

The principle members of this US delegation are Harry Broadman, assistant US Trade Representative, and Bonnie Richardson, multilateral services negotiations director in the Office of the US Trade Representative.

Their purpose in yesterday's talks was to pursue Washington's request for Thailand to agree to liberalise a number of services, most notably banking, finance and insurance. Mr Suchai said his delegation replied that liberalisation in these sectors could only be made according to existing Thai law.

Thailand has been resisting a commitment to liberalise this sector totally, particularly for securities trading and insurance where the Government believes Thai companies still need protection from international giants. The Bank of Thailand is also unwilling to allow unrestricted entry to foreign banks.

The request is part of the Uruguay Round negotiations on services, one of the most complex of the 15 subjects being discussed in the 108-nation, six-year-old talks.

Broad principles have been drafted for a General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS), with separate annexes for special sectors such as banking and finance, telecommunications, transport and tourism.

Among the principles of the proposed GATS would be non-discrimination, while the annexes prescribe special conditions related to the unique characteristics of the sectors concerned—for example countries would be able to impose restrictions on foreign banks in the interests of financial prudence.

While those broad principles were taking shape, bilateral talks started in which countries requested others to make commitments to liberalise certain sectors, at the same time offering to liberalise some of their own sectors. Once committed, the liberalisation would be difficult to withdraw.

Yesterday's talks were the sixth request-offer bilaterals on services between Thailand and the United States since April of last year.

Thailand has already offered to commit itself to liberalise 47 services grouped under 8 sectors: business services; construction and related engineering services; tourism and travel related services; telecommunications; audiovisual services; finance and insurance; recreation, culture and sport; and sea, air and road transport.

These offers conformed with a Cabinet decision on January 20 this year that agreed to services liberalisation, provided it was gradual. The offers include conditions: the commitment to liberalise applies to sectors that are already liberalised, that are unlikely to face future restrictions, that do not have large trade volumes, or are outside the potential of Thais to undertake.

The United States has offered to liberalise 42 service activities under 11 headings: professional services; business services; communications; construction; distribution; environmental services; financial and insurance services; health-related and social services; tourism and travel-related services; recreational, sporting and other services; and transport.

It, too, has attached conditions to its offer, such as foreign shareholding limits.

Washington has also stated it will not apply non-discrimination rules to nine transportation, land use, legal services and telecommunications services, including aviation and shipping, a condition that is rejected by other major countries such as the European Community and Japan, and has threatened to wreck the Uruguay Round.

Government Seeks To Renegotiate Textile Agreement

BK1208111592 Bangkok THE NATION in English 12 Aug 92 p B16

[Text] A senior Commerce Ministry official said Thailand would persuade its Asean counterparts to end bilateral quota restrictions under the Multi-Fibre Arrangement (MFA) with the United States and the European Community (EC) to eliminate trade barriers on imports of textiles and clothing.

Kroekkrai Chiraphaet, deputy permanent secretary of the Commerce Ministry, said Thailand will inform its Asean counterparts that it has opposed the plan to extend the MFA for some years because the rules of the textile sector should, instead, fall under the multilateral agreement under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (Gatt).

The MFA is a trading mechanism which limits quota on exports. Moreover, it also limits the export growth rate at six per cent a year. Thailand and the United States extended the bilateral quota restrictions under the MFA four times in 20 years. The existing bilateral agreement would be due to end next year, while the MFA between Thailand and the EC would end this year.

"We do not want to see the fifth MFA agreement with the US, instead we wish to see comprehensive trading regulations under the Gatt," he said.

The original aim of negotiating an exception for the textile sector from the rules of Gatt was to give breathing space for developed countries' industries to adjust to competition from lower-cost producers. The MFA itself was an extension of the short-term and long-term cotton agreements negotiated in Gatt in the 1960s. However, much of the textile and clothing imports of industrialized countries turned out to be subject to bilateral quota restrictions under the MFA since 1974. As a result, there are efforts to apply textiles to the Uruguay Round of trade talks to ensure fair conditions in all markets.

The deputy permanent secretary voiced concern that the two major trading partners might ask to extend the MFA agreement if Gatt fails and Thailand would need to consult its Asean counterparts to find a common stance on the textile issue to strengthen bargaining power. The issue will be raised in Bangkok during the September meeting of the Asean Textile Negotiator, a grouping of Asean officials in charge of textiles.

The Commerce Ministry will also discuss with local private associations the extension of the MFA. The five associations are Thai Textile Association Manufacturing, Thai Synthetic Fibre Manufacturing Association, Thai Garment Manufacturing Association, Thai Weaving Industry Association and Thai Silk Association.

Kroekkrai said the United States and the EC counterparts have informally told the Thai delegations during the previous meetings in Brussels and Geneva that they wanted to extend the MFA agreement on the conditions of "straight rollover" for another two or three years, but the proposals seemed to be unacceptable to Thai sides.

"The US and the EC want only to protect the local industries," he said. In addition, it takes four or five years to negotiate an extension of the MFA he said.

Meanwhile, Wirot Amatakunchai, president of the Thai Garment Manufacturers Association, voiced support for the Commerce Ministry's plan to end the MFA quota restriction agreement.

"If the US and the EC formally propose to extend the MFA with the exporting countries, it would be unacceptable for all Asean countries and other textile exporters," he said. The MFA extension with same conditions was worse than a renegotiation to establish new agreements, Wirot said.

The new agreement should provide greater opportunity for textile exporters to bargain. In addition, it should accommodate a freer trade to be in line with the Gatt rules.

Official Report on May Violence Issued

BK1108144492 Hong Kong AFP in English 1402 GMT 11 Aug 92

[Text] Bangkok, Aug 11 (AFP)—The military crackdown on Thai pro-democracy protesters on May 17-20 in Bangkok left 42 people dead and 69 missing, according to an official statement released here Tuesday. The special government committee which released the statement was set up by Thai Prime Minister Anan Panyarachun on May 29 to investigate the fate of 892 cases of people unaccounted for after the bloody May clashes in the Thai capital.

An official toll announced earlier by the Interior Ministry had said that 52 people had been killed and 250 were missing, but private organizations have put the missing figure at more than 450.

Committee chairman Sophon Rattanakon, in charge of assessing the results of separate investigations conducted by eight sub-committees, was quoted as saying that all but one of those dead had been killed by gun-shot wounds. Twenty-five of them were shot by assault rifles.

According to Sophon, 106 cases were categorized as "missing people who were not involved in the incident."

A total of 428 people who had been listed as missing have been found, said the report, while the rest, totalling 247 people, have been listed under "false" or "insufficient" evidence.

Anan told new military chiefs appointed last week that it was his "government's obligation to make the facts clear to the general public."

Committee To Search for Missing Established

BK1208072292 Bangkok THE NATION in English 12 Aug 92 pp A1, A3

[Text] A committee comprising representatives of the government, armed forces and the pro-democracy movement was formed yesterday with considerable powers to search for people missing after the Ratchdamnoen massacre.

The formation of the 20-member committee coincides with a conclusion reached by another government committee of investigation that only 69 people were believed missing after the bloody political events in May. Pro-democracy groups claim the number of missing is more than 600. The new committee, formed under a prime ministerial order, is empowered to take "every necessary means" to locate the people who remain unaccounted for after troops fired on demonstrators between May 17 and 20.

A Cabinet press release said the committee, led by Deputy Permanent Secretary for the Interior Ari Wongaraya, can carry out searches and summon government authorities or other individuals believed to have been involved in the May incident to testify. The committee will determine exactly how many people disappeared because of the political turbulence, the press release said, confirming the government's intention to "clear up all rumours" that followed the May bloodbath. Pro-democracy allege that some protesters shot dead by soldiers were removed from the scene and taken away on trucks to unknown destinations. The military has repeatedly denied the charges.

The committee was set up after Prime Minister Anan Panyarachun transferred military leaders blamed for the Ratchdamnoen crackdown to less active posts. New armed forces chiefs promoted by Anan have pledged full cooperation in the search for the missing people. The panel includes one representative each from the army, navy, air force, Police Department, Local Administration Department, Public Welfare Department, Public Health Ministry, Forensic Medicine Institute and Bangkok Metropolitan Administration.

Other members represent the Interior Ministry's household registration agency and the office of the permanent secretary, the Confederation for Democracy, as well as Chulalongkon, Thammasat, Mahidon and Ramkhamhaeng universities. The committee is expected to review the final report of the other government panel, which was set up soon after the bloodshed to investigate Thailand's worst political tragedy since 1976. This committee, chaired by former Supreme Court president Sophon Ratthanakon, is likely to submit its final report on the 49-day probe to the Cabinet on Friday after holding its last meeting tomorrow.

The committee's draft final report according to a press release, puts the number of missing people at 69 including 47 who lived in Bangkok.

The report said there are 106 other people missing, but their disappearance "seems not related to" the political events in May.

Fifty-two people died in the Ratchdamnoen violence, according to the report. All but one had bullet wounds.

The committee questioned 329 witnesses and examined photos and videotapes taken during the military crackdown as well as documentary evidence, the report says.

The documents studied came from both governmental and private organizations including the print media.

It concludes that the May violence caused damage estimated at Bt [baht] 1.7 billion. The committee estimated the consequences of the turmoil would result, by the end of this year, in a combined Bt 31 billion loss to the Thai economy. However, sources said the final report to be presented to the Cabinet would not blame anybody for the incident.

The Cabinet, meanwhile has approved an Interior Ministry proposal to pay an additional Bt100,000 to the families of those killed in the May massacre, a Cabinet press release said yesterday.

Each family was earlier paid Bt100,000.

The release said the Public Welfare Department can allocate the money from the 1992 budget by consulting the Budget Bureau.

According to the release, 35 relatives of those killed in May had asked for additional financial assistance from the Public Welfare Department.

Most of those killed were family heads, thus creating a lot of difficulties for family members after their deaths, it added. Former supreme commander Kaset Rotchananin and ex-army commander in chief Itsaraphong Nunphakdi resigned as members of the Thai Military Bank's board yesterday, clearing the way for a possible move to rid the bank of military influence.

ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Kaset, who was also air force commander in chief, and Gen Itsaraphong resigned from the board to show "good etiquette" since they have been transferred to less active positions because of the Ratchdamnoen crackdown, informed sources said.

They will be replaced by their military successors, Army Commander in Chief Wimon Wongwanit and Air Force Commander in Chief Kan Pimanthip.

Sources in the bank's management said the resignations rekindled hopes of restructuring the board to curb military control of the bank.

Relatives of Uprising Victims To File Lawsuits

BK1208042692 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 12 Aug 92 p 1

[Text] Relatives of those injured, killed and missing in the May uprising are poised to file criminal and civil class actions against the armed forces and senior-ranking officers responsible for ordering the shooting of demonstrators.

"We're in the process of finishing the gathering of evidence against the military officers responsible for the May atrocities," Campaign for Popular Democracy secretary-general Somchai Homla-or said yesterday.

Mr Somchai said he expected the lawsuits to be filed no later than the end of this month.

The Union for Civil Liberty is providingg legal assistance to the relatives. Mr Somchai is a member of the team of attorneys representing them.

He said the relatives had been forced to seek legal recourse as a last resort because the Constitution Tribunal had confirmed the validity of the amnesty decree and the House of Representatives had been dissolved.

The decree is widely interpreted as absolving the top brass of responsibility for the massacre.

"The decree has been couched in vague terms," said Mr Somchai. "Its text was written as if it would grant amnesty only to the demonstrators. But it could be interpreted as also favouring the military.

"We want the courts to deliberate on its content and to decide whether the military should be held responsible for civil damage. I think if they are not forced to pay compensation, it would be very much a breach of humanitarian principles."

He said the attorneys had taken depositions from eyewitnesses, injured demonstrators and relatives of those killed and missing. They have also been gathering other material evidence.

Mr Somchai said there were other legal points which could be called into question other than the vagueness of the amnesty decree.

For example, he said, the appointment of the director of the Internal Peace-keeping Force might in effect be possible only at a time when it is needed to deal with a specific situation.

The position was created by an order issued by the prime minister through the authority granted him by the Internal Peace-keeping Act.

The Act was enacted in 1978 during the regime of Gen Kriangsak Chomanan after he took power by toppling the ultra-rightist government of Thanin Kraiwixien. The order he issued at the time designated the supreme commander as the director.

Mr Somchai said the position might not have been legally in effect when ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Kaset Rotchananin was the supreme commander, and thus his order to suppress the May demonstration might not have any legal standing.

He said he was relatively confident these legal fine points would be adequate to convince the court to grant hearings to the plaintiffs.

"If the court accepts our complaint, we will summon witnesses to testify."

He refused to name the witnesses he has in mind, but it is apparent they would include the senior-ranking officers at the time of the uprising. Among them would be ACM Kaset, Gen Itsaraphong Nunphakdi, Lt-Gen Chainarong Nunphakdi and Gen Suchinda Khraprayun.

Mr Somchai insisted that the lawsuits were the relatives' initiative.

"They are taking this action because they have no one else to depend on to seek redress for their grievances," he said.

Although couched in purely legal terms, the action just before the election suggests it is timed at gaining maximum exposure to remind voters of the issue which led to the current political campaign.

Pro-democracy groups have chosen opposition to the amnesty decree as an issue in their campaign to prevent politicians in the previous government's coalition parties from returning to power.

Army Chief Outlines Leadership Policies

BK0708142392 Bangkok Radio Thailand Network in Thai 1200 GMT 7 Aug 92

[Text] A meeting of Army officers was held at the Army auditorium today during which General Wimon Wongwanit, Army commander in chief, gave a seven-point policy on leadership to Army unit commanders.

First, he said he wished the Army institution to be honored, respected, and united. He wished to see commanders at all levels have moral courage, uphold honesty, and be just and fair to their subordinates. Soldiers in the Army must be guided by discipline, a sense of responsibility, unity, and sacrifice for public interest and that of the nation.

Second, the Army under his command will adopt a stand of non-interference in politics as it considers that the country's democratic political system is already equipped with a good mechanism and that the Army therefore has no need to meddle with it.

Third, he will develop the Army by improving its combat efficiency, weaponry, and logistical system in order to assure its readiness to cope with the present situation and also for proper assessment of the future situation.

Fourth, unit commanders must pay attention to the welfare of their subordinates. They must take full responsibility in safeguarding the interests of their subordinates, and must treat all forces under them with fairness and justice.

Fifth, any appointment or transfer of officials to be carried out by unit commanders at all levels must be based on justice and fairness, by upholding rules and regulations, and the army tradition.

Sixth, any procurement and employment by the Army must be carried out openly, with fairness and justice, based on the interests of the country.

Finally, the Army must stand side by side with the people. Officers must try to create a good understanding between the Army and the people in the country instead of isolating the Army as an independent institution. They must keep in mind that it is the duty of the Army to protect the people from threats of all kinds, internal or external. The Army must assist the people in coping with hardships and difficulties, support development projects to promote the people's living conditions, and carry out emergency relief operations during disasters.

Air Force Chief Says No Need for More Aircraft

BK1108030492 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 11 Aug 92 p 3

[Text] New Air Force commander ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Kan Phimanthip said yesterday that he has drafted a policy to maximise the use of existing personnel and delay recruitment.

He also emphasised the point that the Royal Thai Air Force (RTAF) has enough aircraft and weapons, and will not seek to buy more during his term.

After officially receiving the title of Air Force commander from his predecessor, ACM Kaset Rotchananin, who has been appointed armed forces inspector-general, ACM Kan told the BANGKOK POST that his policy concerns making the Air Force compact and efficient.

"I think we already have sufficient personnel and we should use them as best we can," he said, adding that he will outline his policy during a meeting of Air Force units on Friday.

Concerning the development of the Air Force, particularly procurement of weapons and aircraft, for which the Air Force has been heavily criticised in the past, ACM Kan said the former RTAF chiefs had procured aircraft and weapons because the air force really needed them at that point in time.

"Now the situation around the world and surrounding our country is normal. The external threat to our country has been much reduced. Therefore I don't think we need to buy any more weapons," ACM Kan said.

In defence of the former Air Force commanders, ACM Kan said it was necessary for them to develop the might of the Air Force. "Now we have got almost everything, including F-5 and F-16 jet-fighters," he said.

However, he said the Air Force still needs medium-size transport aircraft, helicopters and air defence equipment such as anti-aircraft artillery pieces. He said because the threat to the country had been reduced, he would leave it to his successors to acquire more weapons and aircraft.

"In the past, the Air Force spent a lot of money on weapons. It has got to the point where we can no longer afford to buy any more," he said.

"If weapons or aircraft are urgently needed, we can make a request to the Government," ACM Kan said.

ACM Kan also denied that he and ACM Kaset had reached a "gentlemen's agreement".

"No. There is no agreement. But we are friends and we are ready to help each other. We can talk on the telephone. Our houses are quite close to each other."

On the suggestion that there have been frequent changes of the Air Force commander ACM Kan said the changes were caused by external factors and did not reflect internal rifts.

Concerning the Air Force commander's position on the board of Thai Airways International and the Airports Authority of Thailand [AAT], ACM Kan said he has taken over the position of THAI board chairman from ACM Kaset.

But, he said a new board chairman is expected to be appointed today when the THAI executive committee meets to amend the regulation that empowers the RTAF commander to also assume the chairmanship of the airline.

ACM Kan said he believed he would be named as a member of the new board but did not know in what position.

He confirmed that the Air Force would continue to support both THAI and the AAT.

ACM Kan reiterated that the Air Force would not become involved in politics.

At the official ceremony to hand over duties, ACM Kaset bode farewell to all Air Force personnel and thanked them for their cooperation.

After the ceremony, ACM Kaset's aides tried to prevent press photographers from taking pictures of the former RTAF commander—but the new Air Force chief had already given them permission.

Editorial Views Call To Appoint Popular Assembly

BK1208102792 Bangkok THE NATION in English 12 Aug 92 p A6

[Editorial: "Representation Not Sole Criterion of Democracy"]

[Text] The prime movers of the Mirror Assembly are afraid that the Sept 13 poll will return to power the same old groups of self-serving politicians, whose alleged abuse of power and involvement in corruption scandals gave military leaders ample excuse to stage the coup on Feb 23, 1991. Thus they have petitioned HM [His Majesty] the King to establish an assembly of 1,300-1,500 members appointed from all walks of life to serve somewhat like a super forum to discuss national problems and reflect public opinions and grievances like a giant mirror of Thai society.

Their emphasis seems to be on creating a new social institution which will adequately represent all the diverse interests in Thai society. They contend, quite rightly, that most of the elected politicians serve only their narrow personal interests or group interests. And we would add that the appointed senators represent nothing more than the will of those powers-that-be responsible for their selection. In the March 22 general election, it was evident that mass ignorance, local dark influences and corrupt election authorities still interfered with the free, collective judgment of the electorate and helped "bad" politicians get elected. Thus it was questionable whether the electorate freely and knowingly gave the five parties in the pro-military majority coalition the mandate to invite Gen Suchinda Khraprayun to serve as premier.

At the same time, the lack of representation of public interests was clear in the Senate whose 270 members were hand-picked by coup-makers on the National Peacekeeping Council. Incidentally, only a few of these senators have resigned because of the bloody May crisis.

However, representation is neither the most important nor the only criterion of democracy. The 115 people signing the petition for the Mirror Assembly can hardly claim to represent the entire Thai nation because most of them are Bangkok elites. The Anan II administration is not a representative government, yet it is doing a good job in running the country and many people wish it could stay in office much longer.

A more important criterion of democracy is the result of the legitimate exercise of government power. But evaluating the result—such as the promotion of tourism or the opening of more TV stations—is not always easy. Sometimes the result itself may be rather intangible, like the current drive for a higher voter turnout in the upcoming polls.

A more practical approach to ensuring a democratic government is to clearly, in the Constitution, define government powers and the political rights of the people, create credible checks and balances among various powers, and most importantly, respect the rule of law.

Democracy may be rule by the people, but the people must live under the law. If the law is unsatisfactory, change it.

If the selection of senators is unsatisfactory, let's amend the Constitution to establish merit and representation as the main criteria instead of leaving the matter to the discretion of a prime minister, as will be the case after the Sept 13 election. If too many moneyed, sleazy politicians are trying to buy their way back to power, then let's lend PollWatch a hand in stopping vote-buying and electoral fraud. Even if many of these undesirable politicians manage to get elected and occupy government office, let's continue to keep a close watch on their activities to ensure that all government leaders abide by the law. This is where the proposed Mirror Assembly can fit into the picture.

Still, the emphasis should be on making all holders of government office exercise power legitimately and stay accountable for their decisions and actions, rather than merely telling them about problems and vying for their attention to specific issues.

Vietnam

Vo Chi Cong Receives Russian Vice Premier

BK0908132392 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 31 Jul 92

[Text] At the Presidential Palace in Hanoi on 31 July, Comrade Vo Chi Cong, chairman of the Council of State, received and held cordial talks with the visiting Russian Government delegation led by Comrade V.A. Makharadze, vice premier and chairman of the Russian-Vietnamese Intergovernmental Commission for Economic, Trade, Scientific and Technical Cooperation.

Chairman Vo Chi Cong warmly welcomed the delegation's visit to Vietnam and highly appraised the traditional friendship and cooperation between the two countries. He also welcomed the splendid success of the visit and hailed agreements reached by the two sides. Chairman Vo Chi Cong asserted Vietnam's unswerving stand of friendship and cooperation with the Russian people and other states of the former Soviet Union.

Comrade Makharadze, on behalf of the Russian Government delegation, expressed his delight in visiting Vietnam, highly appraised the Vietnamese people's renovation undertaking, and asserted the Russian Federation's wish to maintain friendship and expand cooperation in all aspects with Vietnam on the basis of equality and mutual benefit. The Russian ambassador to Vietnam was present at the meeting.

Makharadze on Power Project

BK1008141592 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 31 Jul 92

[Interview with Russian Deputy Premier V.A. Makharadze by unidentified station correspondent during Makharadze's 30 July visit to the Hoa Binh hydroelectric power project site; Makharadze's answers in Russian fading to Vietnamese translation—recorded]

[Summary] [Correspondent] The Hoa Binh hydroelectric power plant is one of Vietnam's major projects built with the assistance of the former Soviet Union in the past and currently from the Russian Federation. Could you tell us your feelings about this project?

[Makharadze] Just like other ordinary Russian citizens, my feeling is that Vietnam will satisfactorily complete building all those projects that were undertaken with assistance from the former Soviet Union and that it will try to do its best to accomplish this largest-ever energy project as its capabilities permit. It is our pleasure to have taken part in building such a huge project right on Vietnamese soil. During our recent talks in Hanoi, the question of building this hydroelectric project was also raised by us and this matter will continue to be brought up by the Vietnamese side when it comes to making suggestions.

[Correspondent] As you may know, it is planned that the Hoa Binh hydroelectric power plant will have eight turbine groups. So far, only four turbine groups have been installed. The Vietnamese and Russian experts in charge of the project now have difficulty finding the equipment for the remaining four turbine groups. Could you tell us about the Russian plan to help Vietnam finish building this power project?

[Makharadze] Here, there is no question of helping but rather the responsibility for executing the contract on the part of both sides. There is nobody offering help and nobody needing help. The only question is for the two states to concern themselves with jointly tackling the problem. In the past, the slow delivery of materials and equipment to the Hoa Binh hydroelectric power plant was due to objective reasons. At present these supplies are stranded at the Odessa seaport and they will be loaded aboard a vessel to ship to Vietnam sometime this year. As for equipment for Turbine Groups Nos. 7 and 8, the contracted machinery plant will provide equipment for these two turbine groups as scheduled.

We are shifting from one system to another. Just as in a house, when furniture is moved around, it will take time before we can get used to this. Such a rearrangement should, however, be made in a reasonable fashion. In the forthcoming stage, the relations between us will be based on the market economy. We will enjoy equality and equal rights. It should also be noted that a sense of responsibility is more important and more valuable than pledges. Therefore, each side and each individual should properly fulfill its or his duty. As our two countries are learning to shift to a new system, it is hoped that Vietnam will become a powerful and prosperous country. Likewise, as far as I know, the Vietnamese people also wish to see Russia become a superpower. Naturally, when we pay attention to a certain matter, we should devote our greatest efforts to it. We believe that the Vietnamese-Russian relationship is not ordinary but rather special. And it will, of course, be consolidated. With their lofty sentiments, the Russian people will never forget that the Vietnamese people have experienced countless difficulties and hardships in their fight for national independence and freedom in the past as well as in their peaceful national construction at present.

Tran Duc Luong on Visit to Former USSR

BK0708160792 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1000 GMT 30 Jul 92

[From the review of NHAN DAN for 30 July]

[Text] NHAN DAN frontages a report on an interview with Council of Ministers Vice Chairman Tran Duc Luong on the outcome of his recent visits to a number of the republics of the former Soviet Union and to Denmark and Norway.

Asked about the prospects of the relations between Vietnam and those republics of the former Soviet Union, Council of Ministers Vice Chairman Tran Duc Luong said:

Given the changing domestic and world situation, the governments of the Russian Federation, Belarus, and Ukraine have all expressed their desire to reorganize, spur, and strengthen all the relations of economic, trade, scientific, technological, labor, training, and cultural cooperation with our country on the basis of equality, mutual benefit, and mutual support and assistance, taking into account the advantages of their long-standing relations with our country.

A decision has been reached between our government and relevant governments to reexamine those agreements already signed between Vietnam and the former Soviet Union; to re-sign those bilateral agreements needed to serve as a basis for the relationship between governments concerned; and to create a favorable legal environment for the direct contacts between various localities, between socioeconomic organizations, and between the citizens of our country and the countries concerned.

Those agreements already signed or scheduled to be signed in the near future are: an economic and trade agreement, a protocol on 1992 trade with preparations for the 1993 protocol, an agreement on investment promotion and protection, an agreement on avoidance of double taxation, a banking treaty, those agreements on civil aviation, maritime, postal and telecommunications services, on labor, scientific, and technological, training, cultural, and information cooperation, and certain agreements on other specialized sectors.

Foreign Minister Interviewed on ASEAN Relations

BK1108130292 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam in English 1000 GMT 11 Aug 92

[Report on interview with Foreign Minister Nguyen Manh Cam by unidentified station correspondent—place and date; Nguyen Manh Cam's remarks recorded in Vietnamese fading into announcer-read report in English]

[Text] As you may have known, Vietnam has just officially participated in the Bali Treaty and become ASEAN's observer. This will facilitate Vietnam's broad and close cooperation with countries in the region for peace and stability. Our radio correspondent has had an interview with Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Manh Cam on the relations between Vietnam and ASEAN.

Answering a question about these relations, Mr. Cam said:

In the present world and regional situation, all ASEAN countries and Vietnam share the same views that it is necessary to cooperate for each country's prosperity, (?security), stability, and development in the region. These are not only the aspirations of the peoples but also objective demands of the situation.

We are (?pleased) that Vietnam-ASEAN relations show prompt and substantial development within a short period of time. There have been more than 20 agreements laying the groundwork for cooperation for mutual benefit in many aspects such as economy, trade, transport and communications, culture, science, and technology.

Practicably, Vietnam signed with all the ASEAN countries agreements on encouragement and guaranteeing the investement, creating conditions for businesspersons from those countries to directly invest in Vietnam. Besides trade turnover, a number of investment projects have also been on the increase.

The foreign minister emphasized that Vietnam's participation in the Bali Treaty in its status as ASEAN observer is an initial development. There is bright prospect for the development of the Vietnam-ASEAN relations.

Speaking about the sentiments of the ASEAN countries toward the Vietnamese people, Mr. Nguyen Manh Cam said:

The neighbors and peoples of these countries highly value the tradition of struggle and achievements of the Vietnamese people in the process of renovation and Vietnam's open foreign policy.

The government and business persons of ASEAN countries noted that cooperation with Vietnam will contribute to developing their own countries and the region. That's why they willingly welcome Vietnam's participation in the Bali Treaty.

Asked whether there is any obtacle in the Vietnam-ASEAN relations, Mr. Nguyen Manh Cam said:

Vietnam and ASEAN have overcome the largest obstacles, that is, the confrontation and suspicion existing for more than 10 years and shifted to a new stage of completely new relations and cooperation. However, there remain problems left behind by history and new problems have cropped up.

The most important thing is Vietnam and the ASEAN countries agree to resolve these problems through peaceful negotiations.

The Vietnamese foreign minister maintained that in the spirit of cooperation and good-neighborliness, there was consideration for the interests of parties concerned. All problems can be solved satisfactorily. The relations between Vietnam and ASEAN will further develop, meeting the aspirations of the peoples and countries in the region.

Vice-Premier on Relations

BK1208094592 Bangkok THE NATION in English 12 Aug 92 p A4

[Text] Vietnam is confident that its future cooperation with Southeast Asian countries is "promising" now that it has acceded to the Bali Treaty of Amity and Cooperation, according to Vietnamese Vice Prime Minister Phan Van Khai who also praised the role played by ASEAN in the international arena.

"ASEAN has made a significant contribution to promoting and strengthening relations among member states and their national construction," he said.

Speaking at a reception hosted by the Thai envoy Suraphong Chaianama, on behalf of ASEAN ambassadors to mark the 25th anniversary of ASEAN's founding, Khai thanked ASEAN members for their support and added that Vietnam's accession to the grouping's treaty marked a milestone in the relationship of Southeast Asian nations.

"We have grounds to believe that the prospects for cooperation and development in Southeast Asia are promising," Khai said.

Thai Trade, Investment Conditions Reviewed

BK1208094992 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 0015 GMT 5 Aug 92

[Article by Kim Hang]

[Summary] The establishment of the Vietnamese-Thai Joint Committee for Economic Cooperation in May last year has created favorable conditions for economic and trade activities between the two countries and has helped Thai businessmen to invest more in Vietnam.

"To date, the Thai Government has granted licenses to 19 projects to invest in Vietnam with a total capital of $58 million. It is noteworthy that 70 percent of Thailand's work force is engaged in agricultural production while agriculture produces only 16 percent of the nation's gross domestic product. Thailand and Vietnam share similar geographical and land conditions. As a result, the two countries can effectively cooperate in agricultural development. Thailand's CP [Charoen Phokphan] Group has engaged in a number of joint ventures with Vietnam in agriculture including the planting of corn and soybeans, shrimp rearing, production of animal feeds, and the building of a high-tech food refrigerant factory. Efforts are being made to increase Vietnam's corn production output to 1 million tonnes per year and poultry to 300,000 tonnes annually."

The CP Group's leaders have highly appraised Vietnam's great potential in land and labor.

"When Council of Ministers Chairman Vo Van Kiet visited Thailand in October last year, the CP Group presented the chairman with 10 tonnes of high-yield corn varieties which were later shipped to Vietnam."

Moreover, Vietnamese and Thai gems companies have engaged in a joint venture to exploit a precious stone mine in Nghe An Province with a total capital of $17 million. The Berli Jucker Company of Thailand has also opened a representative office in Vietnam and is seeking permission to set up a glass factory with an initial production output of 100 tonnes per day. The Thai Construction Association has also encouraged its members to find partners in Vietnam while pledging that it can supply all kinds of construction materials to the country. It is necessary to say that the cooperation opportunities between the two countries are abundant, especially in trade, tourism, and maritime products.

"However, Thailand's investment in Vietnam at present is not large enough and the result is insignificant. Thai Foreign Minister Asa Sarasin, at a meeting with Thai businessmen, called on them to adopt a new attitude in trade relations with Vietnam. He reminded them not to belittle investment in Vietnam because if they miss a good opportunity they may face difficulties in competing with businessmen from other countries."

Party Secretary Do Muoi Leads Delegation tc Laos

BK1208091792 Hanoi VNA in English 0655 GMT 12 Aug 92

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 10—A high-ranking party and state delegation led by party General Secretary Do Muoi left here today for an official friendship visit to Laos at the invitation of Kaysone Phomvihan, chairman of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party and president of the state of Laos.

Do Muoi is accompanied by Nguyen Quyet, vice president of the State Council; Pham Van Khai, Politburo member of the party Central Committee, first vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and president of the Vietnamese section of the Vietnam-Laos Commission for Economic, Cultural, Scientific and Technological Cooperation; Nguyen Manh Cam, member of the party Central Committee and foreign minister; Senior Lieut. Gen. Dao Dinh Luyen, member of the party Central Committee, vice defence minister and chief-of-staff of the People's Army; Ha Nghiep, assistant to the general secretary; Nguyen Van Son, deputy head of the party Central Committee's External Relations Department; Tran Khai, deputy head of the State Planning Committee and vice president of the Vietnamese Section of the Vietnam-Laos Commission for Economic, Cultural, Scientific and Technological Cooperation; and Nguyen Xuan, Vietnamese ambassador to Laos.

Also this morning, the delegation arrived in Vientiane.

It was welcomed at Wattai Airport by Kaysone Phomvihan, chairman of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party (LPRP) Central Committee and president of the Lao People's Democratic Republic; Nouhak Phoumsavan, Politburo member of the LPRP Central Committee and president of the Lao Supreme People's Assembly; Khamtai Siphandon, Politburo member of the LPRP Central Committee and Prime Minister Phoun Sipaseut, Oudom Khatthi-gna and Khamphoui Keoboualapha, Politburo members of the LPRP Central Committee; Maisouk Saisompheng, member of the LPRP Central Committee, president of the Lao Front for National Construction and president of the Laos-Vietnam Friendship Association, and others.

More than 3,000 Laotians lined up the road from the airport to the town, waving banners of the two countries. Right after their arrival, the Vietnamese delegation laid a wreath at the monument to fallen combatants in Vientiane.

Importance of Visit Stressed

BK1208093992 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 11 Aug 92

[NHAN DAN 12 August editorial: "An Important Event That Marks a New Stage of Development in the Special Relations Between Vietnam and Laos"]

[Text] A high-level delegation of our party and state led by Comrade Do Muoi, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] Central Committee, will arrive in Vientiane today for an official friendship visit to the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR] at the invitation of Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, chairman of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] Central Committee and President of the LPDR. This is an important event marking a new stage of development in the special relations and all-around cooperation between the parties, states, and peoples of Vietnam and Laos.

Following Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan's official friendship visit to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV] in October 1991, this visit by Comrade Do Muoi once again affirms the determination of the parties, states, and peoples of the two countries to strive to preserve, develop, and make the special relations of solidarity between Vietnam and Laos ever more durable and firm.

Vietnam and Laos have long been close neighbors bound by a tradition of solidarity and mutual assistance. Over the past half century and more since the Indochinese Communist Party was founded and trained by President Ho Chi Minh, the fraternal peoples of Vietnam and Laos have always stood shoulder to shoulder in their struggle for national independence full of sacrifice and hardship, and have won glorious victories for the revolution in each country.

Having undergone many trials, the relationship between Vietnam and Laos has become one characterized by tradition, fine quality, purity, and loyalty. Realities have affirmed that the steady development of the special relations and comprehensive cooperation between Vietnam and Laos are an important contribution to the achievemensts of each country in its struggle for national liberation, as well as in its national construction and defense.

At the present regional and international juncture, party and state leaders of the two countries have regularly met and exchanged views to advance measures aimed at constantly developing the special Vietnam-Laos relationship in depth and in diversified forms. Both sides have gradually improved modalities of cooperation with the aim of further increasing practical efficiency in such a way that suits the ability of each country and conforms with the principles of respect for each other's independence and sovereignty, equality, mutual benefit, and assistance on the basis of friendship. This conforms entirely with the policies of renovation of the two parties and states and meets the fundamental and long-term interests of the people in each country.

We greatly rejoice at the achievements recorded by the Lao people in all domains under the correct and creative leadership of the LPRP headed by Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan. Our party, state, and people highly evaluate the fine results obtained by the Lao people in their struggle to build a firm and strong people's democratic regime on the basis of ensuring unity among the people of all strata and tribal groups, gradually developing the multicomponent commodity economy, improving the people's livelihood, and firmly maintaining social order and security. We also highly appreciate and fully support the LPDR's foreign policy of peace, independence, and friendship and cooperation with all countries.

On the occasion of our high-level party and state delegation's visit to Laos, our people would like to express profound gratitude to the party, state, and fraternal multiethnic people of Laos for their valuable support and assistance to the cause of the Vietnamese revolution. We would also like to heartily wish the Lao people many new successes in implementing the resolution of the Fifth LPRP Congress, thus continuing to move the process of renovation forward to build a peaceful, independent, democratic, unified, and prosperous Laos.

Our entire party and people firmly believe that the visit by Comrade General Secretary Do Muoi will achieve fine success, thereby helping to further develop the special relations of solidarity and friendship and the all-around cooperation between Vietnam and Laos, as well as contributing positively to the cause of peace, stability, cooperation, and development in Southeast Asia.

Results of Assembly By-Elections Announced

BK1208124792 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 12 Aug 92

[Communique of the Central Electoral Council]

[Text] The Council for the Election of Deputies to the Ninth National Assembly has issued a communique on the results of by- elections to elect one more deputy each for the two electoral units in Thanh Hoa and Hoa Binh on Sunday, 9 August 1992, as follows:

In Thanh Hoa Province, the sixth electoral unit comprises the districts of Dong Son and Hoang Hoa, and the district capitals of Thanh Hoa and Sam Son.

—Number of allocated deputies: 3
—Number of deputies elected in the elections on Sunday, 19 July 1992: 2
—Number of deputies elected in the by-elections on Sunday 9 August 1992: 1
—Number of candidates running for the by-elections: 3
—Number of deputies elected: 1
—Name of the deputy elected to the Ninth National Assembly in the by-elections on Sunday, 9 August 1992: Le Van Chi, elected with 47.08 percent of the total valid votes.

Thus, in the elections on Sunday, 19 July 1992, and the by-elections on Sunday, 9 August 1992, the sixth electoral unit in Thanh Hoa Province has elected a total of three deputies to the ninth National Assembly as already allocated.

In Hoa Binh Province, the second electoral unit comprises Mai Chau, Tan Lac, Lac Son, Yen Thuy, and Lac Thuy Districts.

—Number of allocated deputies: 3
—Number of deputies elected in the elections on Sunday, 19 July 1992: 2
—Number of deputies elected in the by-elections on Sunday 9 August 1992: 1
—Number of candidates running for the by-elections: 3
—Number of deputies elected: 1
—Name of the deputy elected to the ninth National Assembly in the by-elections on Sunday, 9 August 1992: Nguyen Thi To, elected with 62.79 percent of the total valid votes.

Thus, in the elections on Sunday, 19 July 1992, and the by-elections on Sunday, 9 August 1992, the second electoral unit in Hoa Binh Province has elected a total of three deputies to the Ninth National Assembly as already allocated.

Nongovernmental Agencies To Set Up Offices

BK1208093692 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 5 Aug 92

[Text] To implement agreements reached between the SRV Government and two nongovernmental organizations—namely the Action Aid Organization [AAO] and the Nordic Assistance to Repatriated Vietnamese [NARV]—on 5 August, Ms. Ton Nu Thi Minh, acting director of the Foreign Ministry's International Organizations Department signed two agreements with Mrs. Elizabeth Mccal, AAO Asian regional director; and Mr. Nils Silvertsent, representative of the NARV, to set up their offices in Vietnam.

This move is aimed at creating favorable conditions for expanding cooperation and assistance between Vietnam and these two organizations. Attending the signing ceremony, among others, were representatives of Vietnamese agencies concerned and officials of the AAO and NARV.

Ho Chi Minh City Council Discusses Tasks

BK1008143392 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 3 Aug 92

[Text] The Ho Chi Minh City People's Council recently held its 12th conference to appraise the socioeconomic development work during the first half of 1992 and discuss orientations and tasks for the second half.

At the conference, the council stressed that tasks for the city during the second half of this year include efforts to monitor the market situation, continue to resolve the shortage of capital, settle debts, and appraise production and business results of economic units, especially the export-import establishments. The city must strive to score achievements in the struggle to fight poverty and hunger in the rural areas, restore order at a number of key zones, and seriously deal with prostitution and other social vices.

The conference also made a decision urging the people, production and business establishments, sectors, echelons, and mass organizations to buy treasury bonds for the construction of the 500-kv north-south power line, participate in the movement to establish funds for fighting poverty and hunger in the rural areas, and provide assistance to wounded soldiers and families of the fallen combatants.

Dao Dinh Luyen Addresses Hanoi Militia Conference

BK1108103592 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 3 Aug 92

[Text] The General Staff recently held an Army-wide conference in the Hanoi Capital Military Region to initially round up and evaluate the tasks of consolidating and building the self-defense and militia forces during the period 1990-92.

The conference was directly monitored and guided by Senior Lieutenant Generals Dao Dinh Luyen and Nguyen Son, respectively chief and deputy chief of the Vietnamese People's Army [VPA] General Staff.

Also attending were the secretary and deputy secretary of the Hanoi Municipal Party Committee and the chairman of the Hanoi municipal People's Committee.

The conference unanimously noted that over the past three years, with the close guidance provided by various party committee echelons, the administration and the military affairs organs at various levels, the self-defense and militia forces nationwide have been further consolidated both quantitatively and qualitatively.

It is especially noted that in those sensitive areas such as offshore islands and urban, industrial, and border areas, this task has received special attention from various echelons. The overall quality of the self-defense and militia forces have been markedly improved. So far, almost all the wards, villages, and hamlets throughout the country have had strongly-built self-defense and militia detachments.

In reality, these self-defense and militia forces have contributed greatly to maintaining public order and security. Their activities are regarded as copious, diverse, and effective, and they have won the trust of the people and the administration at all levels.

The only deficiency is that in certain localities, relevant public organs, sectors, and mass organizations have, due to their failure to correctly realize the party's guidelines for building the self-defense and militia forces, been heavily preoccupied with formalism and quantity rather than quality. Even worse, certain localities have belittled this task to the extent that they have left it for relevant military affairs organs to do. They have not concerned themselves with creating conditions for their self-defense and militia forces to undergo military training. In other localities, only 50 percent of the self-defense and militia units have been given yearly training.

Addressing the conference, Senior Lt. Gen. Dao Dinh Luyen, chief of the VPA General Staff, analyzed the situation and the schemes of those forces opposed to our country's revolution. He pointed out the current strategic position of the self-defense and militia forces, saying that the self-defense and militia forces should uphold their task of defending the Vietnamese fatherland. In the years to come, localities throughout the country should concentrate on consolidating the self-defense and militia forces [words indistinct]. Attention should be paid to improving them qualitatively while ensuring the norm for their numeric strength, especially those in mountainous and sparsely-populated areas [words indistinct]. The substance of political and military training programs should also be renovated, taking into account local terrains and combat purposes of the self-defense and militia forces concerned in each locality. Special attention should also be given to building and providing training for the contingent of reservists at various wards, villages, and hamlets.

General Visits Defense Enterprises, Factories

BK1008141092 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 2330 GMT 2 Aug 92

[Text] General Doan Khue, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee Political Bureau and minister of National Defense, recently inspected a number of defense industry enterprises and factories in Dong Nai Province and Ho Chi Minh City to study their production capability, effectiveness, and business activities.

At the Z-751, Z-756, X-28, X-32, P-7, and A-42 factories and enterprises, Gen. Doan Khue gave them concrete guidance and urged the cadres, combatants, workers, and personnel to overcome difficulties, to work actively and creatively, combine economic tasks with that of national defense, to use equipment efficiently, enhance work skills, use capital effectively, and create funds to develop production and improve the workers' daily life.

This is a U.S. Government publication. Its contents in no way represent the policies, views, or attitudes of the U.S. Government. Users of this publication may cite FBIS or JPRS provided they do so in a manner clearly identifying them as the secondary source.

Foreign Broadcast Information Service (FBIS) and Joint Publications Research Service (JPRS) publications contain political, military, economic, environmental, and sociological news, commentary, and other information, as well as scientific and technical data and reports. All information has been obtained from foreign radio and television broadcasts, news agency transmissions, newspapers, books, and periodicals. Items generally are processed from the first or best available sources. It should not be inferred that they have been disseminated only in the medium, in the language, or to the area indicated. Items from foreign language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed. Except for excluding certain diacritics, FBIS renders personal names and place-names in accordance with the romanization systems approved for U.S. Government publications by the U.S. Board of Geographic Names.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by FBIS/JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpts] in the first line of each item indicate how the information was processed from the original. Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear from the original source but have been supplied as appropriate to the context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by the source. Passages in boldface or italics are as published.

SUBSCRIPTION/PROCUREMENT INFORMATION

The FBIS DAILY REPORT contains current news and information and is published Monday through Friday in eight volumes: China, East Europe, Central Eurasia, East Asia, Near East & South Asia, Sub-Saharan Africa, Latin America, and West Europe. Supplements to the DAILY REPORTs may also be available periodically and will be distributed to regular DAILY REPORT subscribers. JPRS publications, which include approximately 50 regional, worldwide, and topical reports, generally contain less time-sensitive information and are published periodically.

Current DAILY REPORTs and JPRS publications are listed in *Government Reports Announcements* issued semimonthly by the National Technical Information Service (NTIS), 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, Virginia 22161 and the *Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications* issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

The public may subscribe to either hardcover or microfiche versions of the DAILY REPORTs and JPRS publications through NTIS at the above address or by calling (703) 487-4630. Subscription rates will be provided by NTIS upon request. Subscriptions are available outside the United States from NTIS or appointed foreign dealers. New subscribers should expect a 30-day delay in receipt of the first issue.

U.S. Government offices may obtain subscriptions to the DAILY REPORTs or JPRS publications (hardcover or microfiche) at no charge through their sponsoring organizations. For additional information or assistance, call FBIS, (202) 338-6735,or write to P.O. Box 2604, Washington, D.C. 20013. Department of Defense consumers are required to submit requests through appropriate command validation channels to DIA, RTS-2C, Washington, D.C. 20301. (Telephone: (202) 373-3771, Autovon: 243-3771.)

Back issues or single copies of the DAILY REPORTs and JPRS publications are not available. Both the DAILY REPORTs and the JPRS publications are on file for public reference at the Library of Congress and at many Federal Depository Libraries. Reference copies may also be seen at many public and university libraries throughout the United States.